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The Tribune.

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1862.

THE SITUATION ON THE PENINSULA.

Elsewhere we give numerous extracts from our exchanges relative to the situation on the Peninsula, which place before our readers in unequivocal terms the present condition of our forces, following the eventful and tremendous battle week. These extracts are sought from too great a variety of sources not to bring conviction on the main point, and undeceive our readers from the missapprehensions studiously cultivated by too many of the press, even among the papers the statements of whose correspondence furnish us these extracts.

THE ILLINOIS SHIP CANAL.

The bill to enlarge the Illinois and Michigan Canal, as our readers are aware, was postponed, by a small majority, to the meeting of Congress in December next. That fact will render the very able speech of our indefatigable representative, Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, to be found on the third page, not a whit the less instructive and valuable. His success in bringing this great national work so favorably and so prominently before the country is the highest possible compliment to his tact, ability and industry as a legislator, and should obtain for him the respect and the gratitude, not only of his own constituents, but of all the loyal, liberty loving States of the Union.

ARMING THE BLACKS.

The discussion in the Senate, yesterday, is one of the most significant tokens of the times. That a body which only recently stumbled and boggled at the confiscation bill, should have become so transformed in sentiment as to debate all day on a measure for actually enabling blacks to win their freedom (and that of their female relatives) by bearing arms in the service of the government, is a decided and startling response to the recent reverse to our arms before Richmond. The government is in peril. It needs men, and must have them. It needs a policy and will otherwise come to a miserable conclusion in this war. And this policy is being rapidly shaped by events transpiring. Before the week passes the blacks will be a recognized constituent portion of the armies of the Republic. Groan old conservatism in the person of Garrett Davis, revile, amiable Border State patriotism in the likeness of Mr. Saulsbury. Growl and threaten both of ye, but the time has come for just this result, and for this the war has waited. The blacks are to aid in the restoration of a country their tyrants and our enemies had imperiled. And the effect will be excellent in and out of the army. Did ever a British soldier deem it derogatory to his pride or race to serve shoulder to shoulder with the Sepoy? Have any complaints come down to us that the blacks who fought under Jackson were unpleasant and distasteful to their white brethren in arms? Not one word. It was reserved for the delicate sensibilities of lukewarm patriots in our day to experience a painful shock at the contamination of blacks with whites in our armies. That a negro in the service of the rebels should shoot a Northerner was nothing remarkable, but that Sambo should shoot a rebel is heinous, chiefly of course because the proceeding would doubtless be very delightful to Sambo. "We understand these things better than you do," quoth Mr. Garrett Davis, but under such eminent tutelage as we have lately enjoyed we are getting to understand matters very well, and quite too thoroughly for the serenity of time-serving border State men, who have long enough served the purpose of fenders to rebels. The blacks will be permitted to help themselves and us. Another call for loyal men to thank God, and take courage.

SOME INCONSISTENCIES.

Do not release to a life of idleness and vagabondage the happy blacks who are only held to the little labor they accomplish, by the institution of slavery, a free negro will not work any more than an ape—says Mr. Wickliffe of Kentucky and Mr. Garrett Davis, who "understand these blacks." No, says the Chicago *Times*, and the partisan papers of its stripe, big and little, do not release the niggers, for they will swarm all through the North in their eagerness for work, and will bring down the price of labor to a shilling a day, as they have already begun to do in Chester county, Pa.—says the Chicago *Times* and all the big and little lights of the school of Vallandighamers. Thus, there are two sides to the Labor question, and the unhappy colored man is to be kept a slave both because he will work, and won't work.

Don't unchain the tiger, screams old Conservatism—the savage and babarian that only the driver's lash and the gentle influences of "cobbing" keep from the exercise of his propensities to cannibalism. Arm him and he will carry a torch through the sunny South, and desolation everywhere, "for we know him," say Messrs. Wickliffe and Davis, who are up to all these traits in dangerous Quashee. Ha, ha, shricks the Chicago *Times* in convulsive laughter, arm the blacks? As well arm a monkey with a shot gun. Not cut out for military purposes. How is a man to wheel about whose leg is stuck in the middle of his foot. Why he would faint at the crack of a percussion cap. And how is a man to do picket duty and secret service who bears personal odor about him like a civet cat, discernible afar off. Never was a creature more unmilitary than a nigger, a cowardly, chattering, shambling burlesque on humanity, says the Chicago *Times* and all the little Vallandighamers. So there are two sides to the fighting question, and Quashee is both too dangerous to let loose, and no use to anybody but the owner, (if the owner be a white man.)

The negro race are brutes, with a formation at the *os coccygis* suggestive of a tail, a very low mental organization and utterly incapable of elevation. The Deity may save them, but it will only be out of a design to enhance Paradise itself for the elect of the white race by the introduction of the very best of blacks. Elevate them? It can't be done, sir, for "we understand them better than you do," says Mr. Wickliffe, and Davis, and the other kindly guardians of (Southern) civilization. Elevate the blacks! frantically expostulates the Chicago *Times* and all the pro-slavery journals; let us see you do it. What, admit them into our Senate Chamber, make judges of them; give us some day a nigger president? Horrible, thrice horrible, ejaculates the Chicago *Times* and all the little nigger-driving journals. So, on the elevation question, the negro is unfortunate, both because he can't rise, and on account of his dangerous tendency to rise and elbow the white race in the very highest seats of preëminence. These are some of the inconsistencies born of one parent, the monster of Human Chattelism, of which a coming age will blush and be ashamed.

Gen. Hunter Arrests his Chief Quartermaster for Fraud.

[Washington Dispatch to the N. Y. Times.]

Just before the sailing of the Arago, Capt. Charles E. Fuller, chief quartermaster of the department of the South, was placed under arrest by Gen. Hunter, and all the public property in his possession was turned over to Capt. J. I. Elwell, assistant quartermaster. It is said that Gen. Hunter is on the track of vast frauds in his department, or at least most wasteful and criminal extravagance, and it is said to be for his share in some contracts made with a very wealthy capitalist in New York that Capt. Fuller has been brought to grief. Gen. Hunter's researches have been patiently but persistently pursued, and he is now in a position to strike with effect at the nest of army jobbers and plunderers who have heretofore pursued uninterruptedly their avocations at Hilton Head and the city of New York.

MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL

EFFECTS OF THE EVENTS BEFORE RICHMOND.

SPIRITED DEBATE IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

THE PROJECT OF ARMING THE BLACKS.

THE MEASURE LIKELY TO PASS.

Garrett Davis Gets Stirred Up.

HE PROTESTS IN BEHALF OF THE REBELS.

The Press Censorship Denounced.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1862.

The Senate had a long session to-day on the policy of arming the negroes. Preston King had a new bill which he moved as an amendment to Mr. Wilson's militia bill already before the Senate.

It authorizes the enlistment of negroes to be armed and equipped as soldiers, and used for digging entrenchments or any other military purposes for which they might be wanted.

Messrs. Saulsbury and Carlile opposed such attempts to elevate the miserable negro.

Mr. Sherman argued that the rebels had persistently used negroes for all military purposes, and we ought to do the same. He warmly urged a more vigorous and earnest prosecution of the war.

Mr. Fessenden made a fine speech denouncing the milk and water policy of calling defeats strategy, and trying to humbug the people with flaming bulletins of victories that were really disgraces, declaring this white-kid-glove warfare would not do any longer, and insisting on the use of negroes like every other means and power God has given us.

Mr. Rice's speech was markedly significant. That an old and bitter Breckinridge Democrat should go further for prosecuting the war vigorously than the border State loyalists, provoked special notice. He declared that we must now choose between acknowledging the Southern confederacy, or using all the means God has given us to crush the confederacy. Great Britain had long employed regiments of blacks in Canada, and Washington and Jackson had used them successfully. If right for them, why was it wrong for us? The rebels made use of torpedoes, poisons, and all barbarous means of warfare, and yet we hesitated as to whether it would be right, and humane, and civilized, to let negroes shoot at them.

Mr. Wilson of Mass., after picturing on the present military condition, complained of rose-colored military and newspapeer bulletins from before Richmond, and urged the immediate necessity of a more vigorous prosecution of the war.

By this time Garrett Davis was thoroughly stirred up. He started off in his usual strain, "Negroes of no account for military purposes." "Couldn't fight." "Barbarous and inhuman to arm them." "Murder." "Rape!" "Massacreing of the innocent." "Torture, universal anarchy and desolation," etc., etc., according the catalogue of horrors.

Mr. Wilkinson referred him to Jackson's use of negroes at New Orleans, and with his address of thanks to them afterward, but Davis dodged very skilfully by declaring that was urgent necessity, and none now. He complained that Senators from the extreme Northern States were willing to bring the horrible danger of arming slaves upon the border States, and asked, why won't you listen to us who know more about the slaves than you do? At least, he was willing that negroes should be used for loading cannon and swabbing and firing on certain occasions; but he prayed that these Senators, if they had any regard for innocent women and children, not to arm the blacks.

Mr. Rice at once replied that he regretted that the Senator had found no subjects for his eloquence in arming Indians at Pea Ridge, or that he had not come down later and denounced the use of the maddening compound of gunpowder whisky at Richmond, but these were only actions of the rebels. The Senator's eloquence was reserved for other purposes.

Mr. Davis interrupting asked, "Do the barbarities of rebels justify barbarities in us?"

Mr. Rice continued. I will answer the Senator very briefly. If a stranger had entered the chamber during the Senator's speech he would have supposed him to be an ambassador from the Southern Confederacy.

Mr. Garrett Davis excitedly—"It is not so." Several Senators called out "order."

This little passage between an old Breckinridge democrat and a Border State coercionist excited great attention.

Mr. Davis lost his temper and got decidedly the worst of the debate.

Mr. Rice resumed—"Let the Senator say what he please; he will not discompose me."

Mr. Davis (crabbedly)—"Well, don't misrepresent me."

Mr. Rice replied that "he had represented him fairly, and given the same spirit of his speech," and then went on urging the necessity of putting forth our every power. The Senator was willing negroes should, in case of necessity, be used for loading and swabbing, and even firing cannon. Why not, he would ask the Senator, let them be used for loading and swabbing and firing muskets?

It is generally believed that Congress will adjourn next Monday. Little business remains except the confiscation and tariff bills, which are in the hands of the conference committees, and Harris' provisional government bill, which still hangs fire in the Senate.

Some law authorizing employment of negroes in military duties is pretty certain to be crowded through before adjournment. The Republicans seemed unanimous on the subject, and late reverses before Richmond have opened the eyes of many conservative Democrats and border State men to our perilous condition and the absolute necessity of availing ourselves of every possible advantage. The feeling against the present easy mode of conducting the war is universal.

The recent course of the New York *Herald* in threatening the President with being deposed if he dont displace Stanton, creates great indignation. To-day's *Republican* calls for its suppression, and the feeling is general that the suppression of little country papers for half what the *Herald* has said—while it goes unpunished, is intolerable.

It is announced that we have now at Front Royal quite a division of Pope's army. Gen. Pope took the field to-day.

Maj. Gen. Sigel and staff and Brig. Gen. Welsh are in town.

Senator Dixon telegraphs from Connecticut that they will fill up their quota of volunteers under the new call there with alacrity.

Garrett Davis introduced an exceedingly stringent bill punishing all who have in any way given aid or comfort to the rebellion, even by expressing a wish for its success to their friends, by fine or imprisonment. It is hoped by some that such a bill as this, to secure a jury trial to all rebels and avoid any confiscation of slaves and property, will be passed.

Preston King's bill for enlisting negroes which the Senate debated this afternoon, was approved by every member of the military committee before its introduction. It liberates all slaves so enlisted.

Fessenden, Wilson and other Senators bitterly denounced Mr. Stanton's press censorship.

It is supposed now that one object of the War Department's temporary suppression of news about the Richmond battles was to delay the news getting to England. It now turns out that even this was a complete failure, as it is now known that the rebels had supplied Baltimore secessionists with full files of Richmond papers up to last Saturday, which were sent off by the last steamer to each of the prominent London and Paris journals.

FROM McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

Gen. Burnside Joins Him.

VARIOUS NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

What They Say of Their Losses.

Interesting Statements of the Situation.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1862.

As the fact has been published in both Washington and New York papers, there can be no harm in telegraphing that Burnside's troops passed Fortress Monroe in transports, on their way up James River, last Monday. There can be no doubt that by this time Burnside has joined McClellan.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The correspondence between the war department and Gen. McClellan was transmitted to the House in answer to a resolution of inquiry. Gen. McClellan says, in the course of his explanation, says that those who have originated the false statements concerning the Whitehouse and Spring, are in fact, as in my dispatch of the 7th inst., enemies of this army, and the cause in which it is fighting—they have imposed on the surgeon general, and caused him to make official representations which on examination prove to be unfounded in fact, which are disrespectful to his superior officer; they have unnecessarily occupied the attention of the secretary of war, and have interrupted the commander and medical director of this army in the midst of the most arduous duties.

NEW YORK, July 9.—A letter to the *Tribune*, dated James River, July 7, says:

"The veteran forces of Burnside have formed a junction with the beleaguered army of McClellan. Gen. Burnside had made all his preparations for an advance inland from Newbern, and on Tuesday last the command to advance was given; but on that day dispatches were received which changed the complexion of things. They announced the results of the series of battles before Richmond, and urged Burnside to send a part of his force to McClellan. Not an hour was lost in answering the call. Orders were carried in hot haste. Freights and armament were discharged from vessels, and all were coaled, watered and provisioned at once. On Wednesday all were aboard, and that morning at daylight the flag-boat, with Burnside and staff aboard, steered down the Neuse River. But another bearer of dispatches was sent after the boat had gone a few miles, and the signal was given for the fleet to put back. A swift boat was immediately sent to Fortress Monroe, by way of the canal, to convey Capt. Biggs, chief quartermaster, with letters to the commanding general. The answer being received, in due time anchors were again weighed, and, led by the general himself, the fleet again sailed."

The Washington special to the New York *Herald* says intelligence from the James River has been received to the effect that on Monday the rebels fired into the mail boat Juniata, on her way to the headquarters, killing two men and wounding six on board. The shot was fired from a 6-pound field-piece.

The gunboats failed to find any permanent batteries on the river, or any rebel troops, or indications of any attempt to build batteries.

Surgeon General Hammond returned from the army of the Potomac yesterday (Tuesday) and represents it as being in excellent condition, and all the wounded well cared for.

Dr. Oliver, the refugee from Richmond, states that it will be impossible for the rebels to hold out much longer at Richmond on account of the scarcity of medicines and provisions.

Late Richmond papers received at Washington say that Richmond is so full of sick and wounded soldiers, that those who fell into their hands from the Union forces are cared for in the fields near the city.

The Richmond *Examiner* says the battlefield, surveyed through the cold rain of Wednesday morning, presented scenes too shocking to be dwelt upon without anguish. The woods and fields were, on the western side, covered with our dead in all degrees of violent mutilation, while in the woods on the east lay in about equal numbers the blue uniformed bodies of the enemy. Many of the latter were still alive, having been left by friends in indecent haste to escape. Shells thrown by the gunboats were eight inches by twenty-three in length. The ravages of these monsters were everywhere discernable through the forest, long avenues being cut through the tree tops, and great trees, three or four feet thick, burst open and split in shreds.

An army letter states that a rebel captain taken prisoner, estimates the rebel loss of Friday, at Gaines' Hill, at 24,000, and that their total loss during the week is from 60,000 to 70,000.

Another letter says a number of our wounded have come in, having been ordered by the rebels to seek their own camp.

"Our loss now," says this letter, "is reduced to under 10,000 men."

WASHINGTON, July 9.—A late copy of the Richmond *Examiner* says the rebels could have certainly cut off McClellan's retreat, but it would be far better to prevent his receiving further supplies and stores, and starve him into a capitulation.

It says: "Fill up our armies and prepare for a contest as long as our enemy will choose to urge it, and let it be as energetic as possible."

BOSTON, July 9.—100 rebel prisoners from before Richmond, including forty officers, arrived here to-day and were sent to Fort Warren.

INTERESTING DETAILS OF THE SITUATION.

[From the Washington Republican, 5th.]

The week's fighting, ending with Tuesday, the first day of July, has been a great advantage to the national cause. Anything was better than that nightmare of torpidity which had brooded over the army of the Potomac for months. We have lost more men, twice over, by inglorious disease in the swamps of the Chickahominy than in all the seven days' fighting. Our losses in these battles have been cruel. In the first moment of the national anguish, it may seem unfeeling to suggest any considerations of compensating advantage. But the truth is, wars cannot be prosecuted to a successful termination without fighting, and least of all, such a war as this is. The rebels are not to be put down by blockade, by starvation, or by any form of the "anaconda" policy. It is to be done by fighting, and by killing off their leading spirits in battle. And while that is not to be accomplished without deplorable losses on our side, the sacrices of life in idle camps are really greater.

[Correspondence N. Y. World, 4th.]

McClellan's reinforcements, we fear, are for holding his present position—holding it till autumn.

Think of McClellan marching on the rebel capital with one-half the number of troops that defend it.

God grant, however, that this stupendous mortification before Richmond may yet bring the administration and the North up to a comprehension of the magnitude of the work we have to do—that it may produce a paroxysm of patriotism throughout the whole land that in awful earnest shall end our enemy at once, instantly and forever.

To arms! To arms! Reinforce!

[From the Washington Star, 5th.]

We feel at liberty to say that Gen. McClellan is grateful for the promptness with which he is being reinforced. Sufficient men have doubtless reached him by this time to render his position perfectly secure, and in a very brief period those that are on the way from different quarters, and those awaiting transportation being hastened to him, will so swell his army as to make it more efficient than at any previous period since it sat down before Yorktown.

[Correspondence N. Y. Herald, 5th.]

During the whole of the seven days' contest our troops fought bravely, and drove back the enemy at many points (as, for instance, when General Heintzelman charged with a large portion of his corps; yet, in spite of all this, the general result is at present in favor of the enemy. The Chickahominy has proved no barrier to their pursuit of our weary and decimated columns. Gen. Woodbury's Engineer Brigade remained behind till the last moment, destroying and blowing up the bridges. But the rebels have engineers as well as we. They have besides, what we have not, an intimate knowledge of the topography of the country, and they know of many fords and passes across the stream which are unknown to us. The consequence has been that their engineers very quickly rebuilt the bridges, and while part of their army crossed on these other parts crossed by the fords. Thus they kept close on our rear. The Union engineer brigade obstructed all the roads through the great White Oak Swamp, and so effectual were their labors in doing so that Gen. Heintzelman publicly declared that they had saved the army. What he meant was that the obstructions which our brave engineers placed in the roads through that swamp so delayed the pursuit of the enemy that our army effected its movement in safety. But the hordes of the rebels toiled day and night at the removal of some of the obstructions, and sought out new paths by which others might be avoided, so that by Tuesday night they were ready to cross the swamp with whatever force they pleased. Before that time, however, our army had reached the James River, and were comparatively safe. As stated in my last letter, our army is now massed on the left bank of the James River, along a space of five miles, where we are comparatively safe.

The rebels are now massed between the Chickahominy and the James River, their front being towards and pressing upon our rear, their right resting upon Richmond, where the main body of their army still remains, and their left extending down towards the junction of the two rivers. It would be their policy, of course, to attack us before our reinforcements arrive. They have not yet recovered from the fatigue and labor consequent upon the battles and pursuit of the famous seven days. But in a day or two more, at farthest, a furious onset upon our lines may be looked for. Our army will not shrink from the contest. The rebels outnumber us three to one. But our position here is strong, our artillery admirably posted, our men somewhat recovered from their fatigue, and there is not a man here who is not willing to die for his country, sooner than yield or fly. We may be overpowered by the force of numbers, but you may depend upon it McClellan's army will never surrender. In the meantime why are we not further reinforced?

[Washington Dispatch to N. Y. Times, 6th.]

A distinguished general officer of the army of the Potomac was in Washington this forenoon on his way to visit his family north. His opportunities for seeing the extent of the damage received by the enemy in the recent seven days' battles were, by the nature of his position in the service, perhaps better than those of any other Union officer. He estimates that they lost in killed, wounded, and otherwise rendered *hors du combat*, the immense number of *seventy-five thousand men*; or, in other words, that their loss was quite half their whole army in and about Richmond. They refuse to receive flags of truce from Gen. McClellan conveying inquiries relative to the fate of Union officers, and others, believed to be wounded and prisoners in their hands, thus evincing a great disinclination to permit McClellan to obtain any inkling, however obscure, of their real condition since the termination of the battles. It is certain that they have been utterly unable to resume the fight since Tuesday last, or they would not have given McClellan the subsequent opportunity to strengthen his important position unmolested.

[Correspondence N. Y. Herald, 4th.]

Refugees of a reliable character just from Richmond, state that long before the evacuation of Corinth, troops from Beauregard's army began to arrive at Richmond, and that they continued to arrive steadily until the event took place, by which time 50,000 had arrived; and that subsequent to the evacuation 25,000 more arrived from Corinth; that these 75,000 troops are the flower of Beauregard's army, the best troops of the old army of Manassas, and that they have not, as a general thing, been engaged in the late battles, nor in the pursuit of our army on the retreat, but are held in reserve. That the whole number of troops at Richmond amounts to fully 200,000. That Gen. Lee has chief command, and Gen. Beauregard, Gen. Johnston (before his wound) and Gen. Jackson were the commanders of the *corps d'armes* under him.

The officers say that the eight forts or earthworks on the north and east of Richmond, and distant therefrom some two or three miles, are not of any great strength, and are not mounted with any very heavy guns. They rely mainly for the defense of the city upon Fort Darling. The obstructions and subsequent batteries upon the James River, and upon the fighting of their troops. They are puffed up beyond all measure by the late repulses which the Union troops have met with, both at Charleston and Richmond.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

The Richmond papers announce the arrival in that city of Gen. McCall. I have from the best authority the following facts relative to the capture of our brave Philadelphia general: During the battle he had been wounded slightly, my informant thinks in the arm, but the injury was not sufficiently severe or painful to cause him to leave the field. Some hours after, accompanied by an aid, he rode into a piece of woods for the purpose of ordering a body of troops he believed to be there, to fall back, when a body of rebels suddenly advanced and ordered him to halt. At the same instant one of the vandals seized his horse by the rein, and, before the general could draw his pistol or sword, he was a prisoner. The aid escaped, but not without having a volley discharged at him.

MONDAY'S DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

Mr. Chandler (rep.) of Mich., said the senator from Pennsylvania wanted to know where the army was, or who placed them there. The army of the Potomac, when it marched on Manassas, numbered 230,000 men, and the enemy less than 30,000. They marched on Manassas, and found thirty-two wooden guns and eleven hundred dead horses. That army could have marched to Richmond in thirty days and not lost a thousand men; and there was no impediment to its marching to Charleston or New Orleans. But the senator from Pennsylvania wants to know who placed the army where it is? The press, politicians and traitors of the country declare that E. M. Stanton put them there; but Stanton had nothing to do with putting the army in the marshes of the Chickahominy. This is a matter of criminality, of gross criminality, which should consign the criminal to eternal detestation and condemnation. The country demands sacrifice for this crime, and the press of the country are demanding the sacrifice of the mere clerk Stanton, the mere clerk to obey the orders of the President. He (Mr. Chandler) introduced a resolution, which, if answered, would show the true criminal. The criminality was reduced so as to be between two persons. The great crime consisted in sacrificing and dividing this great army of the Potomac, and the criminal is either Abraham Lincoln or George B. McClellan. There is no third man at all. The criminal, in his judgment, should not only be deprived of office, but suffer the extreme penalty of the law. The nation has been disgraced by this division of the army of the Potomac, and E. M. Stanton always opposed it. If that great army had been commanded by the arch traitor Jeff. Davis there has not been a movement which he would not have ordered since the first of December. He called on the press and traitors of the country to stop denouncing a mere clerk, and to denounce Abraham Lincoln or George B. McClellan. Who led the army into the marshes of the Chickahominy, where they died like sheep, and where the left wing was left to maintain a savage fight, when a reinforcement of 20,000 men from the right or centre would have sent the rebels back to Richmond, defeated?

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

Further by the Great Eastern.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The following are additional advices by the Great Eastern:

Lord Brougham explained his speech in the House of Lords on American affairs, that he merely wished, as fellow Christian, to remonstrate with the Americans on the civil war. Gloss it over as they might, the war threatened fatal results to the character of the American people.

The *Morning Post* editorially contends that the masterly confederate movements in Virginia have compelled the immense armies destined for its conquest to cease the offensive and content themselves with acting on the defensive.

The city article of the *Daily News* remarks that the latest news portends the almost indefinite postponement of peace.

In the House of Lords, Brougham deplored the continuance of the civil strife and its consequences to Europe. He thought it impossible for England to interfere, but expressed the opinion that the Americans would see the suicidal character of the struggle and come to amicable arrangements before they lost the respect and affection of Europe as a nation.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hopewood asked if the government intended to take steps for mediation. Palmerston expressed deep sympathy with the suffering operatives and eulogized their endurance. He wished it was in the power of the government to take steps for their relief, but interference in America could only aggravate matters. Both England and France would be delighted to take mediatory steps when a fitting opportunity arose. He should look upon it both as a duty and a pleasure.

After another debate on fortifications, the government bill was read a second time by 158 to 56.

The operatives at Blackburn had a meeting to urge mediation, but overwhelming opposition was shown, and the government was finally called upon to try and re-establish the confidence of the Southern planters in Mr. Lincoln.

The marriage of the Princess Alice took place the day the Great Eastern sailed.

The New York Democrats in Council.

ALBANY, July 9.—A meeting of the Democratic State committee was held at the Delevan House to-day, Dean Richmond in the chair, and Peter Cagger, secretary. In accordance with the invitation of the committee, a large number of prominent Democrats and Union men from all sections of the State were present, and an advisory meeting was held at one o'clock, to give an opportunity for these gentlemen to express their views as to the duty of the Democratic organization at this time.

Speeches were made by Gov. Seymour, Mayor Wood, James Brooks, Calvert Comstock, Snr., S. G. Hadley, Elijah F. Purdy, and others, earnestly in favor of immediate and sufficient reinforcements of the army of the Potomac, and in favor of the unconditional support of the government while maintaining the rights of all patriotic citizens. To oppose the errors, corruptions and weakness in the administration of that government, and opposition to foreign intervention.

The Illinois State Reaper Trial.

DIXON, Ill., July 9.—The State Reaper's trial will commence on the twenty-second of July.

Arming the Negroes.

[Panama Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.]

The Mosquera troops in this city have commenced deserting. They only received two dimes per day, and, as all kinds of provisions are very scarce, it is not enough to support them. The majority of the officers are negroes, of the pure and genuine African blood, and their uniform is made of red flannel. They are very dignified, and appear to be good soldiers. They drill their men well. The troops are nearly all young men and boys, from twelve to eighteen years of age. Many of them have been forced into the ranks as a punishment, because they belonged to the conservative party in Carthagena.

THE CALL FOR MORE TROOPS.

NEW HAMPSHIRE WELL AT WORK.

OHIO MILITARY ITEMS.

NEW YORK, June 9.—At a meeting of the directors of the American Express company, held in New York, July 9th, 1862, it was unanimously resolved that any of their present employees who may promptly enlist under the recent call for troops shall continue to receive one-half of their pay during the term of service in the war, and their situations restored to them on their return. Two thousand men are in the regular employ of this company, at an average salary of over $600 per annum.

CONCORD, N. H., July 9.—Resolutions have passed the Legislature, unanimously pledging the Granite State to furnish her full quota of soldiers under the late call of the President.

Meetings are being held to encourage volunteering in all parts of the State.

BUFFALO, July 9.—The Common Council on Monday voted to furnish the funds necessary to put a new regiment in the field. The major recommended the sum of $80,000 for this purpose, and the Council responded promptly, and in a manner which will meet the exigency.

COLUMBUS, July 9.—Chas. Anderson, late of Texas, has been appointed colonel of the 79th regiment. He has just returned from England. While there he endeavored to lecture upon the rebellion, *but the feeling was so intense against the Northern States that he obtained no hearing.*

Cleveland has offered a camp ground free of expense to the government.

The 83d regiment will rendezvous at Portsmouth. The officers are Col. Miles A. Hutchins of Portsmouth; Lieutenant Colonel and Major, Fordyce M. Keith and Jas. M. Langbon of Jackson. The necessary recruiting officers are also appointed.

The adjutant general has issued an order dividing the State into eleven districts, with headquarters at each of the new camps, and Camps Dennison and Chase. Troops raised will report at headquarters of each district. This order effects only the new regiments.

An examination for additional surgeons will take place here August 5th.

A. G. Williams, pay agent, arrived from Huntsville, Ala., with $140,000 from soldiers, including $31,000 from the 18th Ohio.

DEBATES IN CONGRESS ON MONDAY.

Mr. DIVEN of N. Y. said he had ventured to suggest, last Saturday, that he had in his desk for a long time, and was desirous of introducing, a bill for the employment of negroes in the Southern States in defense of the government. Such a measure was, perhaps, calculated to alienate him from Border State men; still he thought the negroes in the Southern States ought to be so employed. It was the duty of the government to employ these blacks, for unless they were organized and brought into systematic discipline they would soon become disorderly, band themselves together, and commit great outrages. Besides, the season was approaching when white men could not exist in these torrid latitudes, and therefore the blacks should be trained to defend and protect the positions taken by our army. His bill provided for that—that these blacks should receive the same pay as common soldiers, and that afterwards the bounty to which they would be entitled should be expended in transporting them, with their families, to such colony as they might select, and maintaining them there for six months—emigration to be voluntary, not compulsory. No one ever entertained the idea of an indiscriminate arming of blacks, without putting them in ranks, and subjecting them to control. There could be no inhumanity greater than that of placing arms in the hands of the blacks of the South, and letting them roam over the land, committing indiscriminate murder and devastation. It was to avoid that that he would have the negroes mustered into service. The blacks would otherwise fall into excesses, which would have to be corrected by the strong arm of the nation.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

WHAT A REBEL EDITOR SAW.

Interesting Details of the Bombardment and its Effects.

[From the Mississippian, July 2.]

We arrived at the Two-mile Bridge on Sunday evening last, at about three o'clock, amid the booming of heavy mortars and the bursting of shell from the fifteen-inch mortars of the Yankee fleet, which is anchored close in under the shore below the point on the Mississippi side, and almost completely protected from our batteries below the city, and too far from the upper batteries for them to reach their adversaries.

The fire of the enemy, on Sunday at midday, was drawn by a salute of thirteen guns, which were ordered by the confederate commander in honor of the great victory over McClellan in Virginia. It was thought that the enemy mistook this salute for an attack, as we learn some of our guns were shotted—and opened furiously upon the city, continuing, with an intermission of about an hour, until about twelve o'clock at night. After night the heavy mortars were ranged to throw the shells in the vicinity of the Catholic church, where we were told they had been directed during the afternoon.

The effect of those shells as they exploded, which usually took place just as they reached the ground, was terrific. We entered the city, as fortune would have it, on Crawford street, and as we passed the residence of Dr. Balfour, Methodist, Baptist and Catholic churches, shells exploded in our immediate vicinity, rendering our position so uncomfortable that we suggested to a friend a precipitate retreat in order to get out of range of the mortars. This suggestion was promptly acceded to by our friend; not, however, until we had soiled our garments thoroughly by falling to the earth at the explosion of each successive shell. Our retreat, though rapid, like Banks before Stonewall, was accomplished in good order, and instead of enjoying a comfortable bed in the city, with my friend I gladly accepted a soldier's blanket with my friend Halcomb of Rankin on the greensward in the suburbs of the city.

The next morning we entered the city—everything being quiet excepting the bustle of the citizens who were endeavoring to get what little furniture remained to a place of safety. During the morning we rode through nearly every street, witnessing the effect of the shell upon the brick and wood structures, and were impressed with the comparatively slight damage done to either class of buildings, when the number of shots (probably 15,000) were taken into account. In some instances, as in the case of the late Mr. Gamble's house, a shell would pass through a column of houses, leaving a hole scarcely larger than itself, and pass on until it reached a hill, where it would enter and explode. The fifteen inch shell, when it strikes the hills of Vicksburg, enters the earth to a depth of from five to ten feet, but when it strikes in the streets it explodes much nearer the surface.

No fires have yet originated from the explosion of shell, and it is evident that the enemy do not desire to burn the town immediately, or they would have thrown incendiary shell instead of the missiles already sent in.

On Monday at 2 o'clock p. m., the enemy reoponed their mortars, and kept up a constant fire with the exception of an hour or two, apparently to take their meals, during the whole night, and did not cease until Tuesday evening at 4 o'clock.

All was quiet this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock. We have not heard of any injuries being sustained by our batteries up to this evening.

The fleet which passed by this city on the memorable evening of Saturday was severely cut to pieces by our batteries, and a gentleman who was in the upper batteries reports to the general, Van Dorn, that one of the boats sunk after it went round the bend.

Now, nothing is to be seen of the fleet above the city, except the constant cloud of black smoke which ascends above the fleet around the bend.

Suppression of the African Slave Trade.

The following bill (which was reported by Mr. Sumner from the Committee on Foreign Relations on the 13th of June) passed Congress on Monday:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty between the United States and her Britannic majesty for the possession of the African slave trade, the president be and he is hereby authorized to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint a judge and also an arbitrator on the part of the United States, to reside at New York; a judge and also an arbitrator to reside at Sierra Leone; and a judge and also an arbitrator to reside at the Cape of Good Hope.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said judge at New York shall be paid at the rate of $2,500, and the said arbitrator there at the rate $1,000 a year, and the said judges at Sierra Leone and the Cape of Good Hope shall be paid at the rate of $2,500 a year, respectively, and the said arbitrators at these two place at the rate of $2,000 a year, respectively, the said salaries to begin with the acceptance of their commissions by the judges and arbitrators, respectively.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the judge of the court at New York whose appointment is authorized by this act, shall have power to appoint a clerk or registrar to the said court, who shall receive such fees for his services as are allowed by law to the clerk of the court of the United States for the southern district of New York; and it shall be the duty of the marshal of the southern district of New York, and he is hereby authorised to serve all processes and execute all orders and decrees of the said court, for which he shall be allowed fees in the discretion of the judge of the said court.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts of Congress inconsistent with the stipulations of the treaty aforesaid, and with the present act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1862.

Mr. FOSTER, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to change the place of holding the Circuit Court of the United States, so far as the District of West Tennessee is concerned. Mr. Foster also reported from the same committee, the bill amendatory to the act to prohibit the slave trade. The bill authorizes the President to make arrangements with foreign governments and especially with Denmark, for the colonization of captured Africans.

Mr. KING, from the Military Committee, reported a bill for the employment of persons of African descent in building intrenchments, and for other war purposes.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the resolution in relation to a quorum of the Senate was taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN urged the passage of the resolution as a matter of necessity, to relieve the Senate from the danger of being left without a quorum any time by the withdrawal of one or two members. He urged that there could be no constitutional objection to the bill.

Mr. CARLILE argued against the passage of the resolution, as giving to two or three States power to legislate for the whole country. This was entirely against the provisions of the constitution.

The PRESIDENT *pro tem* read a paper expressing his views on the subject, arguing that according to the constitution no State could be destroyed—that the quorum provided for in the constitution meant a majority of the whole number of Senators from all the States. He cited various cases of the action of the Senate as precedents in favor of this question.

The subject was further discussed by Messrs. McDougal and Foster, when Mr. GRIMES moved to lay the resolution on the table. The motion was carried, ayes 19, nays 18.

Mr. SAULSBURY thought that this attempt to elevate the miserable nigger and carry on the war in this way, was not intended by the people. It would not restore the Union.

Mr. CARLISLE thought that if negroes were not recognized as militia by the Constitution of the United States or the State laws, Congress had no right to make them militia.

Mr. KING moved to amend Mr. Grim's amendment by striking out all but the provisions in regard to rations, &c., and insert two sections of the bill introduced by him authorizing the President to receive into the service of the United States for the purpose of constructing entrenchments, or other camp service or labor for which they are fitted, persons of African descent, and such persons shall be enrolled under proper regulations; and where any man or boy of the African race renders such service, his mother, wife or children shall be forever free, and appropriating ten millions to carry this into effect.

Mr. SAULSBURY thought this was only a general scheme of emancipation.

Mr. SHERMAN said the question was whether the negroes should only be employed to help the rebels. Rather than the Union should be destroyed. He would organize a great army of black men, and desolate every Southern State, he was willing to pass a conscript act if necessary, and we might as well draft negroes as any one else, who have a right to call negroes into the service of the United States. We must to a certain extent follow the bad example of the rebels, and infuse more energy into our military movements. These rebels resort to all sorts of expedients and make the negroes work and fight. When that is done cannot we employ negroes in useful service for us. They hang Union men, but we must not talk of hanging traitors in such a way. We will never end this contest, and he thought the time had come when we should carry the whole force of the government in earnest and put down the rebellion. Unless we do this we shall never succeed.

A long debate ensued.

Mr. FESSENDEN of Me. urged on the government the practicability of employing negroes and every other means to crush out the rebellion. He exclaimed against the kid glove style of warfare which is so tender of rebels and rebel property, and thought the attempts to deceive the public about war news was a mistake and productive of evil.

Messrs. RICE and WILSON followed in the same strain, the latter saying the censorship of the press had been of great disadvantage to the country.

Mr. DAVIS, of Ky., favored the plan of employing negroes to work on the entrenchments, but was opposed to arming them, referring to the insurrection of St. Domingo to support his argument.

Mr. RICE replied that a stranger would suppose Davis was an emissary here to defend the rebels.

The naval appropriation bill was reported from the committee of conference and agreed to.

After executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill amendatory of the act to reduce the expenses of the survey and sale of the public lands, was considered and laid on the table. The bill to promote the efficiency of the engineer corps and the ordnance and quartermaster's departments, was passed.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS the House non-concurred to the Senate's amendments to the tariff bill, and asked for a committee of conference on the subject.

The House non-concurred in the Senate's amendments to the pension bill, and asked for a committee of conference.

The Senate joint resolution that Senators elected after the commencement of the Congressional term, to fill vacancies, shall draw their compensation from the time their predecessors ceased to hold the office, provided the amount shall not exceed $3,000 for any one year, was passed.

The House also passed the Senate resolution requiring the publication weekly in Washington of a list of all government contracts solicited or proposed, the contents of them to be briefly stated, and the names of the persons directly or indirectly interested in them.

The House concurred in the report of the committee of conference on the Naval Appropriation bill.

The Senate bill supplementary to the District of Columbia emancipation act was taken up.

Mr. COX moved to lay the bill on the table. Disagreed to—yeas 35, nays 67.

Mr. ASHLEY demanded the previous question.

Mr. CRISFIELD appealed to him to withdraw it, as he desired to offer an amendment.

Mr. ASHLEY declined to withdraw his motion. If such delay was granted the bill would be lost.

Mr. CRISFIELD hoped the House would vote down the demand for the previous question.

The demand for the previous question was seconded.

Mr. WICKLIFFE condemned such legislation. He would decline voting any further.

Mr. RICHARDSON moved that the House adjourn. Lost.

The bill was then passed. Yeas 69, nays 38.

The House then concurred in the Senate amendments to the post route bill, one of the most important of which was for regulating the bridging of the Ohio River for railroad purposes.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

The Enemy Preparing to Attack Port Royal—Fort Pulaski to be again Besieged—Gen. Hunter to take the Field—Boat and Gunboat Expeditions to Harrass the Coast—First South Carolina Volunteers—Gen. Hunter's views of Slavery—Actual Condition of the Blacks.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

HILTON HEAD, Wednesday, July 2, 1862.

Something of a flurry was caused here on Monday evening, by reports received from Gen. Brannan, that the enemy, in force variously estimated from 2,000 to 4,000, had collected at Grahamsville on the mainland, about two miles in the rear of Port Royal Ferry, and were preparing to cross the creek for an attack upon Beaufort. It was understood that Gen. Hunter immediately made a request to Com. Dupont that a gunboat should be sent up Broad River and Whale Branch, to operate round Port Royal Island, and destroy any rafts or boats which the enemy might have prepared in the many small creeks and inlets penetrating this swampy ground.

It is believed by some here, that having become aware of the abandonment of James Island, and with it the prospect of an immediate attack upon Charleston, the rebels now seriously contemplate a concentration of their forces in and around Grahamsville, where the creek dividing the island on which our forces are stationed from the mainland is narrowest. Acting upon this faith, Gen. Hunter is reported to be now making preparations for immediate crossing over at Port Royal Ferry with such forces as he can collect from those withdrawn from James Island, in order to give the enemy battle before they can fortify Grahamsville, or collect there any such sufficient force as to be seriously threatening. I think, however, from my best means of observation, that the affair will end in smoke—the confederates probably having made this demonstration in order to divert the attention of our troops from their operations looking toward the reduction of Charleston. This view is confirmed by the fact that within the past week strong reconnoitering parties of rebels have penetrated down the Savannah River toward Fort Pulaski and the adjacent islands—one company of the 48th New York, on picket duty at Daufuskie, having counted, on Sunday night last, as many as twenty-five camp fires in the direction of our abandoned batteries at Bird and Venus Points.

Gen. Hunter, I am informed, is making preparations, in conjunction with the naval forces under Commodore Dupont, for a series of boat and gunboat expeditions, to harrass the whole sea coast of Georgia and South Carolina, seizing every town and village accessible by water communication, and establishing thereat posts which will remain until a superior force of the enemy shall make retreat necessary. In this manner it is hoped that all loyal slaves of rebel masters within our reach may be afforded an opportunity of taking the benefit of the confiscation act, should that much-needed measure receive the sanction of the President. This course will also have the effect of compelling the rebels to keep an army of observation along the coast three or four times outnumbering the strength of Gen. Hunter's command; for, with the quick facilities of water transit, 500 men can keep 5,000 busy in guarding any line to which gunboats or ship launches, carrying howitzers, can have access.

The health of the troops, with the exception of the numerous slight cases of billious and remittent fevers which have appeared at James Island, continues to be almost miraculously good. This is doubtless in great measure due to the untiring attention given the subject by Gen. Hunter, who holds all the medical officers of his command to the strictest performance of their duties. The general hospital, in which most of those wounded in the engagement of the 16th ult. are now under treatment, is a commodious and well-ventilated building, situated immediately on the shore, and with the cool foam of the breakers giving perpetual freshness to the air. All that care and attention can do for the sufferers is being done, and Gen. Hunter does not stand very strictly upon the revised army regulations in cases where the health of his command or the comfort of those who have bled for their country is at stake. The patients have fresh beef issued every day, and all who desire are supplied with such delicacies as soup, arrowroot, sago, chickens, eggs and abundant vegetables, not always to be found in the crude administration of our military hospitals.

The new orders in relation to leaves of absence of officers and furloughs to enlisted men are being strictly enforced, but not without much grumbling on the part of those shoulder-strapped gentry who find their plans of cool visits to the green mountains of Vermont and summer bathing at Nahant and Cape May thus suddenly frustrated.

The vexed question of "the contrabands" has possibly entered a new phase by the appointment of Brig. Gen. Saxton to the position of superintendent of all the plantations and the inhabitants thereof within our army lines. This in effect takes the direct control of the negro population out of Gen. Hunter's hands; although as Gen. Saxton remains subject to Gen. Hunter's orders, no very serious change of policy in regard to this class can be adopted without receiving Gen. Hunter's sanction. Thus far, Gen. Saxton has given no indication of any intention to break up the Regiment known as the 1st South Carolina Volunteers, composed of slaves whose masters have run away from them. This experiment, indeed, is one which deserves to be prosecuted to the end.

It is thus far the only real protest we have had against that rose-water sentimentalism which refuses to regard treason as the highest crime known to human law—as the "sum of all villainies." Treason, described in our statute books as felony meriting the worst forms of a felon's death, has been gradually simmered down, by mistaken clemency, into a species of romantic misdemeanor—a kind of political eccentricity—sort of mistaken patriotic enthusiasm—which has to be gently treated with emollient poultices of courtesy, and gradually brought around to a healthy condition by plasters of "very distinguished consideration," for those who labor unker the worst forms of its virus. In Gen. Hunter's view, on the contrary, as evidenced by his course thus far, treason would appear to be a festering and gangrened sore, which must be eradicated from the body politic at any cost, using the knife and the actual cautery, if requisite. In his view, and in the view of those who think with him, no possible conduct on the part of the North can "exasperate" or inflame the rebels to any greater degree than they are already inflamed. No possible concessions can be made short of acknowledging the success of their conspiracy, which will have no other effect than to convince them of our weakness and establish new claims to their contempt.

Apart from the military employment of the negroes, the success of their organization as free laborers in the quartermaster's department of the army, and, under the instructions of Secretary Chase, on the plantations, is one of those astounding new developments which contradict by a few months of practice the received and almost universally accepted opinion of many years. Far from refusing to earn honest wages by the sweat of their brow, far from idling in the sun and devoting themselves to petty theft as a means of livelihood, as prophesied by the enemies of their race and those interested in upholding the "institution," the concurrent testimony of all who have had the supervision of the colored men in this department proclaims an opposite result. Employed by Gen. Sherman in the quartermaster's department at $8.00 a month and rations, their services have been so valuable and so eagerly sought in all their branches of business, that it has been found necessary in both the commissary and quartermaster's departments to advance their pay to $12.00 a month in order to retain them.

Few, who, eight months since, saw the crouching, slouching, abject, only half human figures which slavery had made of this race of helots, would recognize to-day as the same men the well-clad, elastic, intelligent and respectful colored laborers who crowd the busy piers of Hilton Head and Beaufort, handling packages and barrels with the brisk dexterity of Northern stevedores and lightermen, driving wagons to the depot storehouses, or heartily rowing boats with the precision of men-of-war's men. They have learned to *talk*, also, and I hear from their school-teachers, and my personal observation bears out the assertion, that most of them will be able to read, and a large portion be able to write, before the expiration of many months.

Thus far, in its civil and military aspects, the management of the negroes in this department presents phases deserving the most serious attention of the philanthropist and the statesman, and an earnest hope must be felt by all interested in the suppression of this rebellion and the welfare of the human race, that the prosecution to its logical result of this sudden attempt to elevate a whole people may not be interrupted.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—By a young man now in the Commission Business, a situation as Book-Keeper or Clerk in a Commission House. Can influence a large five per cent trade. Address Post Office Box 2745. jy10-s734-1t

WANTED—A situation as Book-Keeper, Salesman or Entry Clerk in a Wholesale Grocery or Commission House, having had experience in both. Good references can be given. Address "C. W. B.," Tribune Office. jy10-s735-1t

WANTED—A situation as Book-Keeper or Assistant Book-Keeper in a Commission or other mercantile house, by a young man who has had eight years experience. References given if required. Address "McQUEEN," office of this paper. jy10-s736-3t

WANTED—Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars, for one or two years, secured by improved city property, worth Four Thousand Dollars. Address Post Office Box 4498. jy10-s742-3t

WANTED—A Wife—A Military Officer holding a fine position, and said by friends to be good-looking, a clever fellow and a true gentleman, desires to form the acquaintance of a maid or widow, between 25 and 35 years of age, with a view to matrimony. The lady must be of good family, intelligent, refined, and possess some pecuniary means. List of references as to character given and required. Address, in entire sincerity and confidence, for one week, "DELOS S. REEVERE," Chicago Post Office. jy10-s737-3t

WANTED.—A competent man, who is acquainted with the Grocery and Produce business, and is also qualified as a traveler, wants a situation. He also has a thorough and practical knowledge of Book-Keeping. Refers to Messrs. Day & Curtiss and Messrs Jones, Perdue & Small. Anything addressed to them will receive attention. jy10-s738-3t

WANTED—A Gentleman from an Eastern city, who has had a business experience of twenty years, desires to form a connection with some established house in this city, in the Commission Produce, Banking or Grocery line. All communications strictly confidential. Satisfactory references given. Address "Boston," at this office. jy10-s745-3t

WANTED—As Cook in a family of moderate size, a Protestant woman, who thoroughly understands her business and can bring good references. Apply between 1 and 3 P. M., at No. 46 Jackson street. jy10-s747-1w

WANTED—One purchaser in each township for AIKIN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE. From $10 to $30 profit per week can be earned on it by any man or woman. It will make 20,000 stitches a minute; will knit a pair of Stockings or Socks in fifteen minutes; make a variety of Fancy Work, Shawls, Nubias, Head Dresses, Undersleeves, Clouds, Sontags, Rigolets, Military Sashes, &c. We will give to one person in each township the exclusive right to use and sell the machine for one year in each township, which will enable them to earn the cost of the machine easily and quickly. It is a wonderful machine, and each town will have one. Secure your township. For circular, with further and full particulars, call on or address (with stamp) BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agents, 120 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. jy10-s735-1m

WANTED, AGENTS—$15 per day can be made, and no humbug, by selling our GREAT NEW PATRIOTIC Combination Prize Package, Containing a vast collection of appropriate Stationery suited to the time, of finest quality, superb designs, rich and fashionable jewelry of the latest styles, all arranged on an entirely new principle, which takes wonderfully, sells quick, and gives large profits. Send for circular of the above, and also our great Excelsior Package. C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark street, Chicago. je14-s79-1m

NOTICE.—There is a Fair in progress in the Olivet Baptist Church, corner of Harrison and Griswold streets, which will continue over the 11th inst. Proceeds for the benefit of the church. The public are invited to attend. jy10-s730-1t

J. P. WEBSTER'S EMANCIPATION SONG. CHORUS—"Shout ho, darkies all, keep de banjo tumin', Hallelujah to a day, de 'mancipation comin'." Price 25 Cents. Copies sent by mail on receipt of marked price. H. M. HIGGINS, 117 Randolph street. jy10-s731-1t

LOST—On July 4th, a large Grey hound. Has several shot marks on the head. Whoever will return the same to 130 South Wells street will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—Check No. 1665, drawn on the City Treasurer for $43, payable to Joseph Longinott. All persons are notified not to purchase it—payment having been stopped. The finder will please leave it at the City Comptroller's Office. jy10-s743-3t

LOST—On Monday, June 23d, at the Rock Island Junction, two horses, one a Bay Horse, with a white spot on the forehead, white marks on the hind legs and a kind of a rat tail; the other is a White Horse, with a grey mane and a light grey tail, has a light scar on the upper lip. A liberal reward will be paid on delivering them at the Rock Island Junction House, or at 130 South Wells street.

NOTICE.—Whereas, my wife, Anna Bowen, has left my without cause, I hereby caution all persons against harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting. Any person knowing her whereabouts will confer a favor by informing WALTER S. BOWEN, 280 North Green street.

New Advertisements.

BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, Chicago, July 9th, 1862.—A meeting of members of the "Board of Trade of the City of Chicago," will be held at their rooms SATURDAY, 12th inst., at 7½ P. M., for the purpose of making some additions to the existing Rules and Regulations. Also, to adopt some regular rates of Commission for the purchase and sale of property by which members shall be governed. SETH CATLIN, Secretary. jy10-s721-3t

WILLSON & MERRIAM, of the "Central Western War Claim, Bounty and Pension Office," 46 Clark street Chicago, Ills., are in almost daily receipt of Invalid Pension Certificates, and certificates for Arrears of Pay due deceased soldiers. Theirs is the oldest War Claim Establishment in the West, and parties who wish their business promptly, correctly and reliably attended to, can have it done by applying to them. fe13-s741-1y

FOR SALE—At No. 66 Third Avenue, a Wagon and Harness. The Wagon is nearly new, and suitable for an Express or Delivery Wagon. Also, a large lot of Fancy and other Soaps. All to be given away, unless sold before.

LEMONS! LEMONS—As a healthy and pleasant flavor for all kinds of drinks during the warm weather, there is nothing superior to the Lemon. Messina Lemons in cases. Messina and Palermo Lemons by the box. For sale in lots to suit, at No. 7 Clark street. Special attention given to orders from the country. HUNTINGTON & CO., Wholesale Fruit Dealers, No. 7 Clark st. jy10-s732-4net

$3,000 TO LOAN FOR from two to five years, in sums to suit, on improved city property. Rates low. Address, with description of security and real name, Post Office Box 321, Chicago. jy10-s733-3t

FINE FORMS BATHING SPONGES, AT J. H. REED & CO'S. jy10-s731-1t

J. P. WEBSTER'S EMANCIPATION SONG. CHORUS—"Shout ho, darkies all, keep de banjo tumin', Hallelujah to a day, de 'mancipation comin'." Price 25 Cents. Copies sent by mail on receipt of marked price. H. M. HIGGINS, 117 Randolph street. jy10-s731-1t

CIRCULAR CHANGE CHECKS, (Size of Half a Dollar.) If you get any, get the neatest, at same price as common square cards. S. S. MILLAR, Job Printer, 55 Clark street. jy10-s730-1t

NATHANIEL A. HAVEN, No. 242 South Water street, Chicago, Is making liberal advances on GRAIN, PORK, FLOUR, BUTTER, And other Produce consigned to M. W. STARIN & CO., No. 209 Duane st., New York. Also—Has a large, well ventilated and perfectly dry CELLAR, suitable for storing and repacking Butter. Country Dealers who may wish to sell Butter in this Market, ship East, or hold through the season, will have every facility afforded them, and at moderate rates. jy9-s710-1m

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Steamship GREAT EASTERN. Will leave New York for Liverpool on SATURDAY, July 26th. See advertisement on other page. JAMES WARRACK, Agent, 12 Lake street, Chicago. jy10-s740-2wnet

GREAT EASTERN. This magnificent ship has proved herself the fastest, safest and most comfortable Ocean steamer in the world. Sea Sickness on board being unknown, And is strongly recommended to intending passengers. The Great Eastern will leave New York for Liverpool on SATURDAY, July 26th.

FARES:

First Cabin	$95 to $135.
Return tickets issued at a fare-and-a-half.	
Second Cabin	$74.
Intermediate	50.
Steerage	30.

Immediate application by parties wanting berths is desired. Plans of the Cabins can be seen at the office of JAMES WARRACK, Agent, 12 Lake street, Chicago. jy10-s741-2w

STATEMENT of the AFFAIRS OF THE MARINE BANK OF CHICAGO, LOCATED AT CHICAGO, COOK COUNTY, ILL., As they existed on the first Monday of July, A.D., 1862.

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock paid in and invested according to law		$444,100.00
Amount debts owing by the association other than for deposits and circulation		48,157.00
Besides amount due to depositors		58,984.39
Amount of notes or bills in circulation		12,320.00
Amount due Banks and Bankers		8,289.22
Besides this, unadjusted claims for collections amount unknown, but supposed to not exceed	$300,000	
Total liabilities		$571,699.42

RESOURCES:

Stock deposited as security for circulation, cost		$16,380.57
Real Estate, Banking House and Lot, cost	$100,000.00	
Other Real Estate, cost	98,418.72	198,418.72
Notes of other Banks on hand, (Illinois Bank Notes 1125)		1,145.00
Amount of debts owing to the association, other than loans and discount		100.00
Loans and discounts		12,639.81
Specie on hand		99
Deposited with other Banks and Bankers		
Suspended debt		399,451.31
Stocks and Bonds		41,170.97
Furniture, &c.		701.70
Cash in Transit		300.00
Total resources		$571,699.42

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY—ss. I, J. Young Scammon, President, do solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and affirm, and I, John M. Underwood, Cashier, do solemnly swear that the foregoing is a full and correct statement of the affairs of the Marine Bank of Chicago, as they existed on Monday, the 7th day of July, A. D. 1862 which statement, and this affidavit, we believe to be true and correct.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
JOHN M. UNDERWOOD, Cashier.

SEAL. Subscribed and affirmed to by said Scammon, and subscribed and sworn to by said Underwood, before me this 9th day of July, A. D. 1862. JAMES BROMFIELD, Notary Public. jy10-s744-1t

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES, CASES, BOOKS, For Families, Travelers, or Soldiers, at the Pharmacy, 136 Clark street, corner of Madison. jy9-s411-3net

J. P. WEBSTER'S EMANCIPATION SONG. CHORUS—"Shout ho, darkies all, keep de banjo tumin', Hallelujah to a day, de 'mancipation comin'." Price 25 Cents. Copies sent by mail on receipt of marked price. H. M. HIGGINS, 117 Randolph street. jy10-s731-1t

EXCURSION TO FAIR OAKS. The Sabbath School and Society connected with ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Will make an Excursion and Basket Pic Nic To Fair Oaks Grove, on Wednesday, July 16, 1862. Cars leave Great Central Depot promptly at 8:30 A. M., stopping at Park Row. Refreshments furnished on the grounds if desired. Tickets 50 cents. Children under 12 years half price. To be had at S. C. Griggs & Co's, and of the Committee at the cars. S. A. BRIGGS, D. SHEPPARD, L. L. COBURN, Committee. jy10-s732-1w

GREAT SAVING IN Boot and Shoe Wear.

Patent Metallic Soles and Heels. They will wear as long as six Leather soles. They cost no more than a pair of Leather Taps, and are easily applied to any pair of boots, old or new. They are light, easy to the feet, and make no more noise upon the pavement than a leather sole. They prevent boots from running over at the sides, or down at the heels and toes. They keep the feet dry and warm. Finally, they save at least 75 per cent. to every man and boy who uses them, and are just the thing for every one hard upon boots and shoes. A large discount from retail price to those who buy to sell again. Every shoemaker can make money by selling them. For full particulars apply to HARDENBERGH & WILLIAMS, Sole agents for the Northwest. OFFICE—30 LAKE Street.

SCHOOL VACATION.—EXCURSION AND BASKET PIC-NIC OF THE SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AND SABBATH SCHOOL, TUESDAY, JULY 15TH, 1862, TO FAIR OAKS GROVE. This Excursion and Pic-nic to the above celebrated and delightful Grove, is dated to occur during the first week of the summer vacation of the schools, for the especial accommodation of pupils, parents and friends. Train leaves Illinois Central R. R. Depot at 8:30. Ill. Cent. Car Works at 8:45. Tickets 50 cents; Children 25 cents. May be obtained of members of the school, and at No. 8 Custom House Place, where also arrangements may be made for extra cars. jy9-s734-6t

FIRE INSURANCE. AGENCY OF L. D. Olmsted & Co. We represent the following well known FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES:

SECURITY, of New York, Assets—$650,000.
SPRINGFIELD, Fire and Marine, of Springfield, Mass., Assets—$412,000.
CITY, Fire, of New Haven, Assets—$300,000.
PARK, of New York, Assets—$250,000.
MERCHANTS, of Hartford, Assets—$240,000.
RELIEF, of New York, Assets—$260,000.
HOME, of New Haven, Assets—$255,000.
IRVING, of New York, Assets—$240,000.

L. D. OLMSTED & CO., Corner of Lake and Lasalle Sts.

MORNING REPORTS, On hand and for sale at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

Miscellaneous.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. This old and successful Company is established on a system ENTIRELY MUTUAL, and furnishes Insurance in all the various forms, and to meet all the various contingencies for which Life Insurance is so desirable, at the Actual Cost to the Policy Holder. There is no Stock or Guaranty Fund to ABSORB THE PROFITS, But all the surplus is ANNUALLY credited to the Policy Holders as dividends, in proportion to the premium they pay. It combines SECURITY AND ECONOMY, Its Assets being nearly $5,000,000. And its dividends averaging 50 Per Cent. Per Annum, WHICH ARE PAID DURING THE LIFE Of the assured, thus aiding them to pay their annual premiums. Application may be made to L. D. Olmsted & Co., GENERAL AGENTS, CHICAGO, Or to the following Local Agents in Illinois:

H. Everly	Bloomington.
J. Phelps	Princeton.
J. B. Preston	Kewanee.
J. Augustine	Mendota.
J. L. Short	Galesburg.
John Dale	Kankakee.
N. McBride	Morris.
N. B. Bristol	Ottawa.
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TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, Are now receiving the largest and most complete stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Tin Plate, SHEET IRON, COPPER, Wire, Nails, GLASS AND FARMING TOOLS, Ever offered in this market. WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST AXES AND SAD IRONS IN AMERICA. Our goods were purchased before the recent advance, and we shall sell them as low as they can be purchased East, and many articles without adding transportation. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., 68 Lake street Chicago. my26-1stp

CHAS. L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS AND OILS. CARBON OIL For sale at Manufacturer's Prices. 175 LAKE STREET.

TO LIVERPOOL—WEEKLY From New York. Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde-built Iron Steamships,

City of New York,	Edinburgh,
City of Baltimore,	Kangaroo,
City of Washington,	Glasgow,
City of Manchester,	Vigo,
Ætna,	Bosphorus.

Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage. These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight sections, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents, 12 Lasalle street, Chicago. Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.

NEW PERFUMES by JAQUES: Extract Garden Lavender, Extract Mayflower, Extract Pond Lilly, Extract Rondeletia, 100 varieties of Lubin's, Hally's Ess. Boquet, Guerlain's Assorted Extracts. SMITH & DWYER, Dealers in fine Toilet Goods, 92 & 94 LAKE STREET, Opposite Tremont House.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President. CASH ASSETS OVER $8,000,000! Which is the property of Policy Holders. This has been the most successful Life Company ever chartered in any country. As its rates of premiums are no HIGHER while its assets are GREATER and its Dividends are LARGER than any other Company, it is therefore not only the SAFEST but the CHEAPEST Company to insure in. Persons insuring should take a Policy which will be good when called for ten, twenty or fifty years hence. Reports, Circulars and information gratuitously furnished or sent by mail to any address, and applications for insurance received by B. W. PHILLIPS, Agent for Chicago, H. B. MERRELL, Agent for Wisconsin. Post Office address Milwaukee. ja28-s291-6m1stp

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., AGENTS FOR Boston Belting Company's CELEBRATED RUBBER, BELTING, PACKING, And Hose. NO. 181 LAKE STREET.

GREAT EXHIBITION IN LONDON.—Visitors to Europe this year can procure RETURN TICKETS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, By the Canadian weekly line of Mail Steamers to Liverpool, Glasgow and Londonderry. Send for particulars to JAS. WARRACK, 12 Lake street, Chicago. SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents, Liverpool and New York. my28-r611-1mistp

R. T. CRANE & BRO., LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATERS, Adapted to private houses, with cast iron Radiators. All kinds of buildings heated by STEAM PIPES on the most approved principle. All goods in our line at WHOLESALE, and at the LOWEST MARKET PRICE, 102 West Lake Street. je28-s285-3m1stp

HORSE AND BUGGY IN EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE.—I will exchange one or more of the following pieces of property for a good Family Horse with Buggy or Carriage, paying difference, if any, in cash: One Lot in Holstein. Six Lots in Frasier's Addition to Chicago. Two Lots in Superior City, Wis. One Lot in Prai le du Chien, Wis. One Lot in Minneapolis, Minn. Inquire for "REAL ESTATE," between the hours of 11 and 12 M., at the Tribune Office, No. 51 Clark street. jy2-1w

ICE BOXES, REFRIGERATORS, Water Coolers, Filters, Ice Cream Freezers, Ice Pitchers, and Summer Goods generally, at VAN SCHAACK'S.

VAN SCHAACK, 47 STATE STREET, Has Pinking Irons, Quilling Scissors, Italian Irons, Polishing Irons, Charcoal Irons, &c.

FRUIT JARS, in Glass, Earthen and Tin, for sale by VAN SCHAACK, No. 47 State street, Sign of the Golden Tea Kettle.

BATHING APPARATUS—Hip, Sitz, Plunge, Infant and Foot Bath Tubs, at VAN SCHAACK'S, No. 47 State street, Sign of the Golden Tea Kettle.

PEACE MAKER, GOLDEN AGE, VULCAN, SNOW BIRD, and other COOK STOVES. Adapted for Wood, Coal or Coke, at VAN SCHAACK'S, 47 State street.

SAVE HEATING THE HOUSE. Laundry Stoves, Flat Iron Heaters, Charcoal Furnaces, Charcoal Flat Irons, &c., at VAN SCHAACK'S, 47 STATE STREET.

MUSTER ROLLS, For sale at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

MUSTER ROLLS, For sale at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

RECRUITING HANDBILLS—Got up to order at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

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MORNING REPORTS, On hand and for sale at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1862.

LAY ON THE TAX.

Gold in New York yesterday was worth 16¼ per cent. in currency; that is to say, paper money was 16¼ per cent. discount. Yet the banks continue to pour out their floods of promises-to-pay, without stint or limitation, embarrassing the Government, retarding the progress of our arms, and subjecting every citizen to irremediable loss. Congress looks on in blank amaze, and wonders what all the alarm is about—why a paper dollar is not as good to-day as it was two years ago, when the country was at peace! What ineffable folly, and how long must it be continued before the representatives of the people will wake up to the plain fact that these issues must be stopped—that the circulating medium of the country must be government paper, and that it can have no competitor in the field? Again we call on the members from the West, particularly those of our own State, to make the halls of the House and Senate ring with denunciations of the absurd and criminal neglect that suffers ruin to overtake the business of the land without an effort to ward it off! Tax bank notes out of the way of the paper that the Government must pay. Clear the field of competitors in the currency making business. Bring up the standard of the circulating medium by decreasing its volume. Cheapen gold. Lessen the expenses of the war by near adherence to a coin basis. In a word, insure financial soundness, and the victory in the struggle is ours! Will not the faithful men of Illinois sound the alarm?

P. S.—After the Second Board, it went to 17 per cent. premium. See dispatches.

MEDIATION USELESS.

Every man in the loyal North knows that John Bull wants cotton, and that there is great distress in his manufacturing districts for lack of it; and every man pities his misfortune and prays for the coming of the day in which it may end. But let Mr. Bull understand that we have our distresses also; that the principles upon which we built, and by which we will live and die, our good name the world over, our hope of maintaining our status among nations, our expectation of blotting out Human Slavery from the face of this continent, our pride, our money, our all are embarked in the contest, and that we must conquer or die in the attempt. To live under defeat and the tyranny which it would impose, is impossible. Mr. Bull is kind; but he will serve himself and us too by keeping his hands off, and his advice at home until it is asked. Mediation is useless, and Intervention is war—a war that will shake the British Monarchy to its centre, and perhaps, as Train predicts, put up the crown jewels for sale. It is for Mr. Bull to do as he pleases: to stand by and wait the issue, or to take part in the fray. To this fact, he seems sensible.

PRESIDENT MAKING.

The curse of the times—the insurmountable obstacle to our arms—the precursor of defeat—is in the fact that the partisan journals, the politicians, the members of Congress, the officers of the army, the members of the Cabinet, have each a candidate for the Presidency, whose advancement on the road to the White House is nearer to his heart than a victory over the enemy. Hence, the senseless praises of men untried; hence the visitations of blame upon other men who have tried to to do well; hence the crimination and recrimination of our people in the streets; hence the discordancy of the Cabinet; hence the disagreement between Secretaries at Washington and Generals in the field; hence the appaling fact which stares us in the face—the national cause, holy as it is, never was in such peril as it is to-day! The TRIBUNE, animated only by an absorbing desire to beat the rebellious enemy, to restore everywhere the authority of the Government, and to humble that arrogant class interest which brought the rebellion on, and which has reduced the Government to what it is—the TRIBUNE, we say, working only for the honor and the happiness of the Republic, has no candidate, whether in the Cabinet or in the field, and it will join hands with anybody to kill off any General any Secretary, any Congressman, or any private person who gives that Presidential maggot such a space in his head that all his brains are not at the service of the country. We had a hand in putting a quietus on a Republican aspirant for the high place; and the fact that he was a Republican made us more anxious that his unfitness should be exposed. He is dead now by his own act—a political, or politico-military *felo de se*—and we are ready to open on any other man, Republican or Democrat, General or civilian, who is so managing his share in the great struggle that to be President is his first aim, and to conquer the rebellion his secondary purpose. And we have now in our mind a Republican of high station as a civilian, and also a Democrat who wields a great military command, who ought to be taken off at the knees, or, at least, so far chastised as to convince them that this is not the time for office-seeking, and that the precious lives of our men, and the unnumbered millions of our national treasure, are not to be expended for advancing the schemes of politicians, or forwarding the chances of rival Presidential aspirants. No President making now! Every man to his duty, until the terrific contest is ended. When the combat is over, let the people say who has done his duty best—who has contributed most to the conquest of the foe. They will decide aright, and the man whom they name will be President. Until then, President-making is next kin to downright treason.

THE NATIONAL FOLLY.

The astounding folly which rejects the aid of the loyal blacks of the South, in putting down this infernal rebellion against the constitution and the laws, will be a matter of increasing wonder to future generations, wherever the history of the contest is read. That any party, in a great national exigency, could be so criminally perverse; that any commanding general could be so careless of the comfort and the lives of his men, that any Administration could be so short-sighted, as to say, as the Democratic party, nearly all our Generals and the Republican Administration do now say, to tender of the toil and blood of black men who are burning to earn their freedom, "Go away, we want none of your offer-"ings. We have millions of money and un-"told thousands of lives yet to spare, and "until they are exhausted, we shoot "you if you come. Go, help "the enemy against whom we con-"tend. Build his ditches and trenches; "make his roads; level his forests; "raise his food; nurse his sick; "drive his teams; do duty as his "pickets; and, when you are needed, "shoulder your muskets and take your "places in his ranks! Let your women "cultivate his fields, and reap sustenance "for his armies off the ground. Do "anything for him; but help us at your peril!"—that this should be said, as it is practically said every day, is, we affirm, an evidence that the nation is given over to madness, and, we fear, to destruction. Heaven open the eyes of rulers, generals and parties, that all may see what a fearful if not fatal mistake they are making! Refusing the services of more than four millions of loyal souls in the very heart of the enemy's country—buttressing the structure which he has reared, and which we must tear down and level to the ground, at the cost of their lives! History will see this matter in its nakedness. The apologies and excuses will disappear; the partisan justifications will be dissipated; and the enormity of the national offence will stand out like a towering rock against the evening sky, to be seen wherever civilization opens the eyes of men.

[illegible] in the [illegible], everywhere re-echoed: "Insurrection! You would excite insurrection and massacre women and "children!" And so a senseless cry paralyzes the national arm, and sets the national knees to quaking with fear of an impossible calamity. Yes, insurrection on any extended scale—insurrection of proportions greater than those assumed by a city mob—is impossible, and the men who started the cry know it. The slaves are tied hand and foot. They are inferior in number to their oppressors. They are unarmed and defenseless. Their wives and children are so many guarantys of their peaceable behavior. Ignorance, the fruit of oppression, has done its worst upon them. They are slaves. To rise is to go to fearful death. To murmur, even, is to invite the descent of the lash. The tyrants are armed and organized, and would instantly stamp out resistance to their will. There can be no insurrection. But wherever the loyal armies go, the enfranchised male slaves—enfranchised by the armed treason of their masters—may be suffered to fall into the rear, and there do the rougher and more menial work of their deliverers. They may do for our cause what they everywhere do for the enemy; and, animated by the promise of freedom, they would do that work well. Grant that they are not brave, yet they can dig; admit that they are rude and ignorant, but they can make roads; say that they are brutal and savage, and there is the greater reason why they should be taken out of the ranks of a brutal and savage foe. They are men—docile, obedient, healthy and willing. As such, every soul in the struggle, whether he raises corn or carries a musket, counts one, either for the enemy or us. Is it not time for the yeomanry of the country to demand that, in the fearful work yet before us, these men be put on our side? Is it not time to rip up and destroy all orders like the famous or infamous Order No. 3, and to tell all commanders, of whatever rank, that he who sends the rebels a laborer or soldier is guilty of an offence for which the forfeiture of his commission shall be the penalty. Have we not done enough for the conservation of slavery? Let the dead before Corinth, who wasted their lives in the trenches, and the more glorious dead at Richmond, who died with their faces to the foe, be the eloquent answer!

THE UNION AS IT IS.

Our readers remember the Democratic address signed by the fourteen members of Congress, with Dick Richardson's name at the head of the list. The real author of it however, was the secession leader Vallandigham. The substance of the address might have been culled from the speech of any traitor delivered in Congress during the past two years. There is not in it a complaint or word of disapprobation of the slave-holder's rebellion; not a word of condemnation of treason or secession. The summing up of the address is in these words:

> "The great immediate issue is, to maintain the constitution as it is, and to restore the Union as it was."

Who has proposed to change the constitution? Not the Republicans. The rebels now in arms, and the very men who signed the address, have clamored for changes of the constitution. No one has been more noisy for alterations and amendments than the writer of that address—Vallandigham. On the 7th of February, 1861, this very individual introduced into the House of Representatives a joint resolution proposing a series of amendments to the Constitution which, if adopted, would have utterly subverted and ruined that instrument. He proposed to *divide the Union into four sections.* Congress was to legislate for "sections" the President was to be elected for six years by "sections." A section should have the right to veto a bill, and any State might secede from the Union upon obtaining the consent of the States of its section! This scheme also provided for the extension of slavery into all the Territories of the Republic, and denied to Congress the right to exclude new slave States from admission into the Union. It provided for the subdivision of slave States, enabling the South out of its present territory to create at least fifteen more slave States, with thirty Senators. In short, the proposed amendments, if adopted, would overturn and destroy the "constitution as it is," and convert the Union into a slaveholding confederacy, with the right of secession as a constitutional privilege. This "hell-born" scheme received the sanction of the ruling spirits in the Democratic party. It was eulogized by them in the South and commended in the North; but was opposed by the Republicans everywhere, who stood by the "constitution as it is," believing that it was good enough for all parts of the country.

AN ORGAN OF SEDITION.

The Chicago *Journal* of last evening has the following which is worthy of attention. We have long had the suspicion, from certain ear-marks, that the Washington correspondence of the *Times* was an article of domestic manufacture; but without other direct proof than that found in the intense malignity of the secession sentiments expressed in the letters, we have failed to charge the crime of forgery upon that traitorous concern. But the *Journal* does, thus:

> The Chicago *Times*, as if its editors could not say enough that is mean and seditious in its editorial columns, fills a portion of its space daily with letters from Washington, from the army and from elsewhere, that we have reason to believe are concocted and written in Chicago, and designed for the wickedest of mischievous purposes.
>
> We call the attention of the Government at Washington to the black and dirty stream of treason that daily flows from the Chicago *Times* office, and suggest the propriety of the summary suspension of its publication if it don't stop this sort of thing. The Government should protect itself from the assaults of *traitors*, whether they carry arms in the Southern Confederacy, or publish sedition in Chicago.

The *Journal* must remember that the editor of the *Times* is only carrying out his threat of opening a fire on the rear of our loyal troops going South. Is that treason?

☞ We have such profound confidence in the masses of the Democracy of the North—in their love for the Union, in their desire to put down the rebellion, and in their steady adherence to the forms of Republican Government as represented by the Administration now in power—that we are free to affirm that when they see the real purpose of their leaders like Vallandigham, Voorhees & Co., they will leave them standing alone on their infamy, more detested and more criminal than any men in American history. We exhort these masses again to look out and see where they are tending—to what goal their captains are leading them. Caution now will save a world of repentance by-and-by.

☞ Are not those consistent gentlemen who prate about upholding "the constitution as it is?" How long is it since they were howling in and out of Congress for modifications, changes, and amendments to the constitution? Who does not recollect their frantic efforts to subvert the constitution in the one-horse convention held in Washington in February, 1861, and presided over by John Tyler, calling itself the "Peace Congress?" They are beauties to be prating about the "Constitution as it is." The only party that has been in favor of the constitution as it is, from first to last, is the Republican party.

Noble Response.

The common council of the city of Buffalo, on Monday, voted to furnish the funds necessary to put a new regiment in the field. The mayor recommended the sum of $80,000 for this purpose, and the council responded promptly, and in a manner which will meet the exigency. We shall now look for a regiment in a short space of time. Buffalo responds nobly to the call of the government.

Matters in Southwest Missouri.

From an officer just returned from southwest Missouri we learn that matters are quiet in that section of the State, and in fact are assuming quite a hopeful position. The people are gaining confidence that the country is not again to be overrun by the rebel hordes, and the Union sentiment is developing as rapidly as could be expected. The same is true of the adjoining counties in northwestern Arkansas. A regiment from that State completed its organization last week, and our informant has no doubt that they will do valiant service in the cause of the Union. It is to be hoped these cheering prospects will meet with no check from rebel raids in important sections of the country.

From the Red River Country.

We had a call yesterday from Wm. Caldwell, Esq., editor of the *North-West*, published at Fort Gary, in the Selkirk settlement. He left home about the middle of June, and reports everything prosperous among our neighbors in the valley of the Red River of the North. Reports believed to be reliable had reached the settlement that gold in paying quantities had been found on the head waters of the Saskatchawan, Clearwater and Peace Rivers. Two hundred Canadian miners had arrived, on their way to Caraboo, on the West side of the Rocky Mountains; but they had so far changed their programme as to determine to explore the new localities from which the favorable reports had come.

The settlement now numbers some 10,000 people, and their trade with Minnesota already amounts to about two millions annually. They pay in furs and coin. The goods thus purchased are consumed by traders, trappers and Indians, who make long journeys to the Rocky Mountains and the far North, to enjoy the excitement of the chase. Furs were higher this year, owing to the competition of dealers from the States with the Hudson's Bay Company. The story that the supply is short is a mistake.

The journey from St. Paul to Fort Gary is now made in splendid coaches, some 250 miles, to Georgetown, on the Red River, and thence by steamer to the Fort, occupying in all from seven to nine days. Stations with comfortable accommodations are found at the end of each day's journey. The trip to Lake Winnepeg is now easily and comfortably made, thanks to the intelligent enterprise of Messrs. Burbank & Co., of St. Paul. The trade with this section of the Northwest is speedily increasing, and it must in a very few years assume gigantic proportions. Although it naturally belongs to St. Paul, and nobody here is disposed to interfere with our friends thereaway, it will do no harm for our merchants and business men to inquire how far they are interested in its development.

Rebel Prisoners at New York.

The 533 rebel prisoners taken by Heintzelman's army corps, and sent to Fortress Monroe on the 4th inst., arriven in New York on Monday and were landed on Governor's Island, where they will remain. Among them are two colonels, three lieutenant colonels, three majors, and some forty-five other officers of inferior rank. The whole lot, officers and men, looked faded, ragged, and smeared with dust—in fact as if they had possessed themselves of the cast-off wardrobe of a poor house. These prisoners say that Stonewall Jackson is uninjured—that he cut off and captured three miles of wagon trains on the retreat from the Whitehouse to James River—and that he led the fight at Mechanicsville. At the battle of Gaines's Hill, President Davis, Generals Lee and Longstreet, rode at the head of their troops. They say that the confederates are four to one against us, and that they have a large number of cannon, and an abundance of rifles, muskets, ammunition, and all the implements and munitions of war. Just before the last fight, a number of smoothbore muskets, with the Harper's Ferry stamp upon them, were given out to the men. The raid made by Stewart's cavalry was considered by the confederates the boldest stroke of the war; that Stewart, Ashby, and Morgan were the most daring men of the South. They acknowledge it is useless to fight where our gunboats can reach them. They indulge the hope that England and France will step in and help them. According to the accounts of these men the rebels did not lose a field officer on the first day's fight, although their loss was heavy on Thursday evening. In alluding to our gunboats, one remarked, "Oh, yes, we have saved one. We have one now at Richmond, and before many days you will see another Merrimac."

Pennsylvania Democratic Convention.

The Pennsylvania Democratic fire-in-the-rear Convention assembled at Harrisburg on the 4th inst. Geo. W. Cass was the temporary chairman, and F. W. Hughes, president. A series of resolutions was unanimously passed, which defines the position of the Democracy of Pennsylvania:

> The first, second and third resolutions are of no consequence. The fourth, "justly views with alarm the reckless extravagance which prevails in the departments of the federal government," and they "hold an entire change in the administration to be imperatively demanded." The 5th "that the party of fanaticism or crime, whichever it may be called, that seeks to turn the slaves of the Southern States loose, to overrun the North, and enter into competition with the white laboring classes" is "insulting to our race." The sixth affirms still stronger the fifth. The seventh asserts that the suppression "of the freedom of speech and of the press, and the unlawful arrest of citizens and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, in violation of the constitution in States is most dangerous to civil liberty, and should be resisted at the ballot box by every freeman in the land." The eighth believes that this is a "government for white men," and that negroes are not entitled to, nor ought to be "admitted to any rights." They are of opinion "that Congress has no right to deprive any person of his property for any offense," and "that all acts of Congress like those lately passed by the House of Representatives, which assume to forfeit or confiscate the estates of men for offenses of which they have not been convicted by due trial by jury, are unconstitutional and lead to oppression and tyranny." The rest of the resolutions are buncombe.

Isaac Slenker was nominated for auditor-general, and J. P. Barr for surveyor-general.

The speeches made in the convention were strongly denunciatory of the administration, abolitionists, &c, but were as "gentle as sucking doves" on the rebels, who they claimed had been greatly outraged. We shall see how the people of Pennsylvania will treat this convention.

Test Vote on Arming the Blacks.

A vote was taken in the House on Saturday last on Mr. Washburne's motion to lay Mr. Wickliffe's motion to reconsider the vote on printing Gen. Hunter's letter on the table, which is regarded as a test vote of that body on the expediency of arming the blacks. Their conservative friends will be surprised to find among the yeas, by the side of Messrs. Lovejoy, Thad. Stevens, &c., the names of Diven of New York, Kellogg of Ill., Thomas of Mass., and Dunn of Ind. Even Messrs. Granger of Mich., Blair of Va., and Maynard of Tenn. voted the same way. The Council of thirty-five cast but twenty-nine votes. The following are the yeas and nays. A few of the absentees were paired. Mr. Potter of Wis. was confined to his house by illness:

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Ashley, Babbitt, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blair, Samuel S. Blair, Blake, Buffinton, Campbell, Chamberlain, Clark, Colfax, Conkling, Cutler, Dawes, Diven, Dunn, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Fessenden, Frank, Granger, Gurley, Hale, Hanchett, Hutchins, Julian, Kellogg, Gm. Kellogg, Lansing, Loomis, Lovejoy, Lowe, McKnight, McPherson, Maynard, Morehead, Anson P. Morrill, Justin S. Morrill, Olin, Patton, Pike, Pomeroy, Porter, John H. Rice, Biddle, Sargeant, Sedgwick, Shanks, Sheffield, Shellabarger, Sherman, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Benj. F. Thomas, Train, Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Van Valkenburg, Wallace, Walton, Washburne, Wheeler, Albert S. White, Wilson Windom, and Worcester.

NAYS—Messrs. Wm. Allen, Wm. J. Allen, Geo. H. Browne, Burnham, Corning, Cox, Cravens, Crisfield, Crittenden, Dunlap, Grider, Harding, Holman, Knapp, Law, Mallory, Menzies, Morris, Norton, Pendleton, John S. Phelps, Robinson, Jas. S. Rollins, Shiel, John B. Steele, Vorhees, Vallandingham, Ward, Webster, Wickliffe.

The War Power of France.

The following is a brief abstract of the state of the French navy afloat on the 1st of January last:

Ships-of-the-line	36
Frigates—screw	24
Frigates—paddle	18
Frigates—iron-plated	6
Gunboats	53
Floating batteries—iron-plated	12
Other vessels, including 84 transports	170
Total	319

In addition to these there were being built ten iron-plated frigates, two iron-plated floating batteries and twenty nine other craft, making in all forty-one. The total force when completed, as it is now or soon will be, amounts to 360. The iron-plated frigates alone number sixteen, and the iron-plated batteries fourteen. This formidable navy, it appears from the report of Colonel Claremont, of the British army, is backed by an organized military force of 686,548.

FIVE NEW REGIMENTS CALLED FOR IN WISCONSIN.—Governor Salomon, on the 8th inst., issued his proclamation for five new regiments, under the recent call of the President, and for new recruits to fill up regiments now in the field. He will get them.

GEN. SCOTT IN WASHINGTON.—The New York *Evening Post* says: "We are informed on good authority that Gen. Scott has been in Washington several days and has a room at the War Department."

☞ Up to the present time this year $21,750,000 in specie has left the United States for Europe. During the same time there has arrived at the port of New York from California $19,255,093.

☞ They have got a battery down in Western Virginia which is known as the "Jackson Battery." It is made up of small mountain howitzers mounted on mules, and are in this way used to great advantage.

FROM McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

Interesting Details of the Situation.

HARRISON'S LANDING.

This new military depot, or base of operations, the James River, is some six or seven miles below City Point, and about forty-seven miles below Richmond by water, and half as far by a direct line. The camp is established on the farm or estate of Dr. Powhatan B. Starke, whose mansion and outbuildings are being used as hospitals. The estate is a very fine one, and once belonged to Benj Harrison, a signer of the American Declaration of Independence, and the father of the late William Henry Harrison, President of the United States, who was born in this mansion. The present proprietor inherited the estate by marriage with Miss Orgain, who is a descendent of the Harrison family. Starke being a rank traitor, deserted his place several weeks ago, taking most of his human chattels, of whom there were a large number on the plantation, and leaving directions with his overseer to burn and destroy everything rather than permit anything to fall into the hands of the "d—d Yankees," which he did'nt do. The mansion gives indications of taste and refinement on the part of its late occupants; also of a hurried departure, the furniture—which is substantial and elegant—being mostly left behind, while the family pictures were cut from their frames that still hung on the walls.

THE SCENE AT THE LANDING

Presented as I landed (July 2d) defies all description. Under some trees which lay around in clusters, our men were crouched. They looked as if they were more dead than alive; they were covered to the crown of their heads with mud, their faces and clothes were literally coated, while their shoes and boots had several pounds of the nasty yellow stuff stuck into and and all round them. Whole regiments were immersed to their knees, many up to their waists in the yellow river, with branches of trees and pieces of sticks washing and scraping off the dirt. Cavalry men were out so far, trying to get a "clean wash," that the water reached their saddles, while they vigorously scraped themselves and their weary steeds, many of the men had not had a dry biscuit for twenty-four hours. I met an officer who was wounded in the eye, his face covered with blood and mud. He was vainly offering five dollars for something to eat. I moved up the hill through awful pools of mud, sinking down to the knees at every step. I passed a house which had the appearance of having been deserted by the owner, as there were no doors or windows visible. This house was so crowded with sick and wounded, poor miserable men, that a doctor who came up while I was there could not possibly get in. A great crowd was assembled around the doors who seemed to envy the more fortunate ones inside. On the top of the hill there was rather a fine house, with plenty of out-houses. This was our general hospital, and it was crammed full to its utmost capacity. I conversed with many brave men who had fought their way with our army through hosts of rebels. They were not dismayed or frightened. Quite the contrary. In a calm and cool manner—not noticing the torrents of rain falling on their heads—there they stood telling of the vast hordes of rebels by which they were outnumbered. I stood in the center of many a great group of privates who gathered around me to learn the news from the rest of the world—for they saw by my clean linen that I got among them by some other route than Savage Station. I did not hear from these men one single word of murmur or complaint. They said, "We are ready when reinforcements arrive to go at them again." At this time there was a schooner at the end of the wharf, and a gang of at least three hundred contrabands were in line, each having a box of biscuit on his shoulder, carrying them ashore. The river along the wharf is very shallow, and only one vessel of light draught can come alongside the end of the wharf.

THE MORALE OF THE RECENT MOVEMENT.

Those persons who are unfamiliar with military movements will perhaps be a little puzzled to reconcile the fact of our repulsing the rebels so frequently, so universally, with the fact that our army continued to retreat after every contest, and that in such haste as to leave behind, on the field, our dead and such of the wounded as were unable to walk, thus abandoning them to the enemy. The explanation is this:

The commanding general, finding his brave and heroic army on the field before Richmond overborne by the pure force of numbers, the rebels constantly pouring in hordes of reinforcements; finding his right flank turned, and being satisfied that would be difficult, if not impossible, to hold his position, he very naturally determined to change it to one which could be more easily defended. He decided upon the point now occupied by his army (where he can have the co-operation of the gunboats) and having so decided, the next thing to be done was to march his army to the point desired, in good order.

The rebels followed and attacked him as a matter of course. But as often as they attacked the loyal troops repulsed them, not without considerable loss, however. In order to gain his point, viz., to take up the position he desired on the James River, in order and without stampeding or panic in his ranks, after each repulse of the rebels, he was obliged to hurry on to his destination with the greatest practical speed, to which he was compelled the severely wounded on the field. The march or retreat or whatever else you choose to call it, is regarded here as a remarkably successful one, and the present position of the army as entirely safe from rebel attack.

THE FEDERAL FLOTILLA.

While the attention of the country is centered upon the important operations of the army of the Potomac during the momentous strategic movements of the past six days, the no less important operations of the gallant and effective naval fleet, under Commander John Rodgers, of the Galena, should not be overlooked or forgotten.

[In the fleet are the iron-clad Galena, the flag ship; the Monitor, Capt. Jeffreys; the gunboats Maratanza, Capt. T. H. Stevens; Port Royal, Capt. George H. Morris; Mahaska, Capt. Harrison; Aroostook, Captain Beaumont; Satellite, Capt. Gibson; Jacob Bell, Captain McRae; Southfield, Capt. Burr, The Stepping Stone, Island Belle and others, the names of which do not now recur to me, have been exceedingly active in attacking batteries, shelling rebel troops, burning their quarters, and in keeping open the river by acting as patrolmen or the river police. All this service has not unaccompanied by danger and loss of life. In the dense woods that crown the summit of the high bluffs on either hand, under which the gunboats are obliged to steam, lurk parties of guerrillas, who pick off the men with rifle shots, and against whom there can be little or no protection. We move along rapidly, and however sharp the lookout, the white puff of smoke, the sharp crack of rifles from silent woods, and the falling of men, are the only indications of the presence of a treacherous foe; and the shell, bursting in the rebel covert, finds no victims for its death-dealing fragments. They fire one volley, and, like cowards, slink away and escape their just punishment. The lookouts aloft are particularly exposed to the aim of these scoundrels, and so many have been killed or wounded that it became necessary to construct bullet proof lookouts in the tops, which afford comparative protection.

WHAT IS BEING DONE.

Our troops were busily occupied in entrenching their position and were well on to a state that would enable them to defy a vastly superior foe.

The enemy in large force are on the east side of the Chickahominy, and threaten not only Gen. McClellan's right wing, but the navigation of the James River. These twin purposes will give employment to the flotilla, and on the activity and efficiency of the gunboats a very great deal depends. The construction of batteries so as to interrupt the navigation of the river would be laying direct siege to Gen. McClellan's position, and would place his army in an extremely critical situation. It may well be expected batteries will be planted on the left bank of the river, masked until prepared to open on our transports. In view of the probabilities in this regard, quite a number of vessels and other transports on their way up have been turned back toward Newport News.

To keep the river open, and the channel of supplies and communication free, will require all the activity of which the navy are capable, for upon the gunboats will devolve that important duty. The Peninsula is virtually in the hands of the rebels again; and though they will not be likely to divide their strength by sending any considerable force any great distance below the Chickahominy, they nevertheless could find no serious opposition to their progress nearly the whole length of the route so late traveled by the army of the Potomac, if they feel disposed to revisit the Peninsula.

THE GALLANT BAY STATE.

A little incident will show the spirit of the Massachusetts 16th. When the Massachusetts 1st were ordered to charge, the men of the 16th, addressing the colonel of the 1st, said: "May we not charge with you? You are not strong enough to charge that solid column of rebels alone. We have no officers left. Our colonel is dead, and our lieutenant-colonel and adjutant wounded. So, if you will lead us, we would like to charge with you." They did charge, with an effect that the rebels will be likely to remember for some time. I would say more about the splendid fighting of the Massachusetts troops on this occasion, only for the fact that the Old Bay State has a history which the world knows by heart, and to tell our readers that Massachusetts soldiers are brave, and that they do their duty, is to tell them what they do instinctively know. "God bless the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

The following sick and wounded soldiers arrived at Fortress Monroe on the steamer Illinois on the 3d inst:

8TH MICHIGAN—Major J. H. Richardson.
2D MICHIGAN—W. Lyrbur, F.
3D MICHIGAN—R. C. Bess, D.
8TH ILLINOIS CAVALRY—George Kimball, I, hand; George Voge, D, hand; Henry C. Allen, M, finger.
7TH MICHIGAN—Robert Knaggs, H, fever; John Clark, D, fever; C. A. McKnight, F.
4TH MICHIGAN—A. D. Culver, foot.
1ST MICHIGAN—Horner P. Hopkins, arm.
16TH MICHIGAN—Wm. Patterson, thigh; D. Cook, E.
1st MINNESOTA—Augustus G. Echold, C, leg; C. K. Fisher, I, diarrhea; E. F. Eddy.

The following wounded arrived at Fortress Monroe by the steamers State of Maine:

8TH ILLINOIS CAVALRY—Assistant Surgeon S. R. Crawford.
16TH MICHIGAN—Capt. R. H. Olcott, co. A; J. M. Cue, A; T. J. Edwards, C; S. A. Richel, A; Henry Freck, finger; Anson Preston, shot in the eye; J. J. Held, injured; H. Hubbard, hip; W. W. Henry, side.
16TH MICHIGAN—Lieut. H. McLaughlin; E. M. Rockwell, F; Geo. J. Rus, elbow; Geo. Kingsley, arm; M. Pierce, hip.
4TH MICHIGAN—Lieut. J. A. Gordon, A. Bennet, H; A. Nash, H; J. Russel, F; J. Sundbach, H; sergeant A. B. Van Scooter; W. R. Lombarge, hand and side; Henry Love, shoulder; C. Mott, shoulder.
8TH WISCONSIN—Corporal M. H. Barnshaw; W. Folsom, fever.
20TH ILLINOIS—W. O. S. Jewett, co. E.
2D MICHIGAN—Lieut. D. B. Root, shot in right arm; E. Barthew, hand; H. Hollister, foot.
5TH MICHIGAN—Lieut. D. D. Edgholy, shoulder; John Fennell, finger; T. Breese, shoulder.
7TH MICHIGAN—J. Rolls, army; A. Beebe, hand; D. J. Cole, hand; M. T. Lemans, shoulder.
3D MICHIGAN—R. B. Bacon, shoulder.

THE GREAT EMERGENCY.

An Appeal to the President.

[From the N. Y. Post, July 7.]

The one duty of the country at this time is to repair the disaster which stupendous military blundering has brought upon the country, and to strengthen the army as rapidly as possible. It is idle to disguise the fact that the whole campaign of the peninsula—in spite of the splendid fighting of our troops, and the admirable skill of our officers—has been misconducted, and patriotic men of the nation, without stopping to distribute the blame, are looking to the president, with the intensest anxiety, for a new manifestation of energy and power.

The people have still confidence in Mr. Lincoln; they are persuaded of his entire honesty; and they know that he means to do right in respect to the honor as well as the interests of the country. But they think he has trusted too much to his subordinates; he has not been sufficiently peremptory with them, either with his generals or his secretaries; and his whole administration has been marked by a certain tone of languor and want of earnestness which has not corresponded with the wishes of the people. He has taken the advice of the politicians rather than listen to the beatings of the great heart of the peple. As a consequence, his administration has from the beginning lagged from behind the popular impulse. It has not to this moment realized the depth, the intensity and the malignity of the rebellion, and its efforts to put it down have been for that reason a comparative failure. The rebels themselves are fearfully in earnest, they are despotically united, they make war as war should be made, as a military art, and not as a political scheme, and under a thousand disadvantages manage to get the best of us in the great critical moments of the struggle.

The single, transparent, undeniable source of all our disasters has been the want of earnestness on the part of the civil authorities and the painful slowness and laxity of our military chiefs. It is now fourteen months since Mr. Seward—so little perception had he of the nature of this war—predicted that it would be ended in sixty days. The Administration appears, by its acts, to have put full faith in his halcyon words. We have had for a year, on the Potomac, the finest army that could be raised in the civilized world—an army no less than 230,000 strong—well equipped, well fed, well supplied with every material of the art of warfare; but it has been allowed to be frittered away by idleness, by disease, by battle under adverse circumstances, and by military incompetency in a thousand shapes.

Mr. Lincoln, then, we repeat, must open his eyes without a moment's delay to the exigency. Three things are more imperative than all others: First, he must dismiss every leading agent who is imbecile or slothful, on the spot; second, he must infuse unity of design and energy of purpose into his entire cabinet, and not allow the members of it to devise inconsistent policies; and, thirdly, he must recruit his armies from all classes and ranks as fast as they can be filled up, without fear of the mean and miserable prejudices of vulgar brawlers.

Of the comparative capacities of his generals he is a better judge, doubtless, than any man in the country, for he has had the means of testing their qualities. Let him place the most energetic, rapid and large-minded of all at the head of the principal force, just as he put Pope over the army of the Shenandoah. Again: let him proclaim to the South as well as to the North that this war is to be prosecuted as a war, that every lawful means will be employed in it, that traitors have no constitutional rights, and that an army is not an organization of bloodhounds, or tipstaves, whose chief business is to protect a hideous institution which has been the cause of the war. Finally, let him say to all loyal men, black as well as well as white, that their services will be accepted in the holy cause of the Union; that the former will be employed regimentally in the severe labors of the trenches and the camp, while the latter are perfecting their known and demonstrated valor by all the arts of the military manual.

The whole north is burning to proffer its services to the president; and yet the north holds somewhat back. Why? Because it sees no definite energetic policy at Washington; because it sees our existing armies sacrificed to a shameful want of enterprise; because it desires to fight the enemy, who is the most reckless, desperate and savage that has ever been encountered, with all the weapons that God and nature has put into our hands. The north is weary of shilly-shally; it is weary of the deference that is paid to the rights of men who would cut our throat, and to the prejudices of those who sympathize with them; it is weary of playing at war, and it wants to see the blow struck, not at the big toes or the little fingers of the revolt, but at its heart. It is in the power of Mr. Lincoln, if he will rouse himself, to strike this blow. Everybody who knows him loves him and respects him; the bitterest of his former political opponents now defer to his judgment; and if he would drop the politicians on all sides, and lay his own great heart on the still greater heart of the people, and take his inspirations thence, he might arouse the nation once more to an earnestness and an enthusiasm which would surpass the outbursts of the days of April. We are sick of cold, unmeaning, formal phrases; we are panting for electric words; and when Mr. Lincoln shall blow no more uncertain blasts, but put the trumpet of liberty to his lips, the air will disclose, the earth will yield, the very waters will spawn us armed men, as in the days of the earliest uprisings.

THE TREASON OF THE CHICAGO TIMES.

"Fire in the Rear."

When the war had just commenced, we expressed the belief that the political party in power at Washington could not, or would not carry it through to a successful close.—*Times, July 9th.*

* * * Recent events have demonstrated, that the party in power at Washington cannot carry the war through to a successful close. —*Times, 9th.*

It is beginning to strike the country with some force, we think, that about enough blood has been shed for the uses of political gamesters.—*Times, 9th.*

* * * Is it any wonder that the country has withdrawn its confidence from the President's Cabinet?—*Times, 9th.*

The War Department at Washington, as I learn from papers received to-day, has suppressed all the material facts, and has had the brazen effrontery to trumpet to the world the assertion that we have gained a great victory before Richmond. The fact is exactly the reverse. We have met with a defeat which will prove the utter annihilation of the army of the Potomac, unless we are reinforced by 100,000 disciplined troops in the course of the present month. * * * * * * *

Before I left McClellan's headquarters yesterday, the statement was circulated through the camps that reinforcements amounting to 20,000 troops had arrived at Harrison's Landing. I learn here from very high authority that the whole number of reinforcements sent to McClellan during the last seven days has not exceeded 6,000 men, and that it is very doubtful whether 25,000 troops in all, including these, can be sent to him during the next two months.

But Stanton has determined that, so long as he is Secretary of War, McClellan shall never take Richmond.—*Pretended Army Correspondence of the Times.*

All of the above appeared in *one issue* of the secession organ of this city. The President has called for additional volunteers, and the *Times* seeks its opportunity to destroy the confidence of the people in the government. It is shameless, it is bare-faced treason, and should not be tolerated by a loyal community for a day. Where are the vigilance committees?

The Situation in the Valley.

[Correspondence N. Y. Times.]

NEAR PORT ROYAL, Wednesday, July 2.

I returned to this point from a reconnoissance in force to Luray, at 1 a. m. of Tuesday last. The force was under command of Gen. Crawford, 3d brigade, Gen. Banks' *corps d' armee*, and consisted of Capt. Hampton's battery, four companies of the 1st Vermont cavalry, the same of the 1st Michigan and of the 1st Maine; the 5th Connecticut infantry, 10th Maine infantry, and 46th Pennsylvania infantry. The object of the reconnoissance was to satisfy the general of the whereabouts of Jackson's force. The general opinion was that he would not at that time trouble himself with the now largely augmented force on the line, but that he was giving attention to the state of affairs at or near Richmond. The general, as I have said, desired to fully satisfy himself of the correctness of the general opinion—hence the reconnoissance. We commenced the march from this point (which is about three miles from Front Royal) at daybreak on Sunday morning. When the force reached a point about three miles from Luray, the infantry was brought to a halt, and the cavalry, followed by a portion of Hampton's battery, under command of Col. Tompkins, of the 1st Vermont, sent forward to the town in search of an enemy. When the advance came within sight of the town, four companies of rebel cavalry were discovered within its limits, and a train was seen retiring rapidly. The cavalry was immediately ordered to the gallop march, and, as soon as within charging distance, to charge. The charge was led by Capt. Preston of company D, 1st Vermont regiment, was spirited, and was returned with spirit. Again the rebels were charged, and again they returned it, doubtless more with the intention to delay our advance until their train should escape, than from any hope of finally driving back our superior force. On the next from ours, they skedaddled and were driven from the town. After further reconnoisance had been made, sufficient to satisfy the general that the force seen was the only force within miles, our men returned to the halted force, and soon afterward the column was on its return to the rear of Front Royal, where it arrived at the time named. The loss on our side was one killed and one so badly wounded that it is doubtful whether he will recover. We lost two men taken prisoners, and took two of theirs. The reconnoisance was considered entirely satisfactory.

We have reports of the defeat of Gen. McClellan at Richmond, and later rumors of the capture of that interesting position by our forces—all of which have increased the expectancy and desire of the presence of the enemy somewhere in this vicinity. Should Jackson's forces or any other rebel general's forces make a descent upon us now, they will find a much more imposing force to attend to than they did when Jackson's force came down upon Gen. Banks before. Our troops are enjoying excellent health and anxious for a fight. I think you will hear of important movements here in a very few days, probably before you receive this. The strength of our forces combined is sufficient to important duties, and from present movements, I judge that it is anticipated that its strength and activity will soon be required.

FINE WOOL.—Mr. D. C. Lathrop, of Allen's Grove, in this county, has seventy merino sheep. During last winter he fed them only one bushel of corn per day, and the balance straw. Yesterday he brought in, as the product of this flock, 850 pounds of wool, which he disposed of at forty-two cents per pound, amounting to the round sum of $147.00. Is not that more profitable than raising wheat?—*Davenport Gazette.*

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

The 300,000 New Levies Called For—Morale of the Capital—Secretary Stanton's Rigid and Mistaken Regime—Its Results—Rumors Still Rife.

[Special Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, July 4, 1862.

At last the great test of the country has come! *Three hundred thousand more men for the war!* With what a fearful significance are these few little words freighted. 300,000 more lives to be staked on the establishment of the principle that we are a government and not an anarchy. Three hundred thousand more living arguments to prove that secession is an accursed heresy, to be put down by this generation, and not left to posterity to settle. And who doubts the expediency or the wisdom of settling it forever now? To establish beyond all future quarrel the equality of man and the indefeasible right of the majority to rule, would be cheaply purchased at the loss of a million lives, and the remotest ages of posterity applaud us for the sacrifice!

The proclamation was made public here at about 11 o'clock last night, after which it was sent over the wires to all parts of the country. To say that it was received with enthusiasm would be far from truth. Nothing like the eager response which attended the first or second proclamations for men, fourteen months ago, is looked for. Rather is it a deep and solemn pause—almost fearful in its meaning.

The letter to the president from the governors of eighteen States is understood to have been the product of a consultation between the president, the secretary of state, and other members of the cabinet in conjunction with eminent men from various parts of the country, and to have been at once assented to by the high officials whose names it bears. It may, or may not be indicative of a new policy in the conduct of the war. No doubt is entertained here that one leading object of the call at this time is to produce a wholesome effect abroad.

Meanwhile, in the midst of this exciting suspense, the continued, obstinate reticence—now lasting five days and nights—of the War Department, adds to the excitement and discontent to an incredible degree. If there is one very unpopular man at this moment—that man is Secretary Stanton. His "tight reins" over the newspapers, which even the president refuses to relax, is seen and felt by the whole people to be a wanton and inexcusable aggravation of the difficulties under which the government labors. It is pretended that the object is to keep any intelligence of the real result at Richmond from reaching England by the next steamer. But this is is to leave England, like our own people, to infer the worst and bloodiest defeat of the national arms. That is to give every semi-secessionist in the North a *carte blanche* to croak his own version of the tale in the ear of the British public through the facile friends of the London *Times*, uncontradicted by any official version whatever.

As to the great question of reinforcements to Gen. McClellan. That none were sent in time to save him from falling back from before Richmond is unquestionably true; but that the means existed to reinforce him to any considerable extent from this quarter is wholly untrue. Washington was stripped of all but half a dozen regiments, to swell McClellan's army on its departure hence for York River; nor have subsequent levies or transfers recruited to any considerable extent this small force. Were it not for the army corps now under command of Generals McDowell, Banks and Sigel, the way to the federal capital would be wide open to the rebels; and if McDowell's force—the only considerable one out of there then—had been sent to the support of McClellan, as urged and expected by him six weeks ago, it is tolerably certain that the rebels would have willingly exchanged their capital of Richmond for Washington. They would have known, far better than your readers, the utter weakness of the force left in defense of the federal city. Their allies and coadjutors here, who still lurk in swarms about the city, would have taken good care to furnish them with the information, and a rebel raid upon Washington, at a time when Jackson drove Banks out of the valley of Virginia, is now known to have been designed, from captured dispatches of their general himself. Nothing but the menacing strength and vicinity of McDowell's army prevented it. Its withdrawal in a southerly direction, leaving the road to Washington open, would have saved McClellan, very likely, but it would very certainly have lost Washington. Which is the most important, let the country judge.

Next—as to the plan of Gen. McClellan himself. It is known here beyond controversy, that the circuitous and protracted route of approach to Richmond via Yorktown was wholly Gen. McClellan's own. It was disapproved by at least four of his ablest generals of division—by the majority of military men—by the secretary of war, and by most of the cabinet. But he was sustained by the president, who insisted that he should have his way, and a chance for a fair trial. Now that he has failed, it is attempted to throw all the responsibility upon the failure of the government to reinforce him. But who rendered it necessary that his 120,000 troops should be augmented to 200,000 before he could attack Richmond? Who consumed the twelve weeks of precious time and the thousands of yet more precious lives in getting the army of the Union in sight of that rebel stronghold? Who caused the long delay that enabled the rebels to concentrate three armies at their seat of war, thus far outnumbering any force that we had there to oppose them? Why was the flower of our army confined for weeks in the marshes of the Chickahominy, until compelled by an overpowering sortie of the rebels to seek a more wholesome and commanding locality? If the James River and the gunboats are now found to be such valuable auxiliaries for our salvation, why was it not discovered before? General Scott long [illegible] declared that the James River was the Peninsula road to Richmond, "because it was a healthy route." General McClellan was forewarned months ago, by repeated and earnest representations, of the tremendous hazard he would incur by being caught by the hot season, owing to too long delay, in a place from which the greatest skill and bravery might fail to extricate his army.

But it is a needless and ungrateful task to distribute the responsibilities of such a disaster as this. Let us rather return to the chances of recovery. These must lie primarily and most of all in the people. If they are disposed to render success certain in the tremendous stake now at hazard, of national existence or national destruction, they must act now as they have ever acted before. The outraged sense and patience of a long suffering nation must be trifled with no longer. The fresh lives of noble hearted volunteers who are now to spring to the rescue, and to save us from the shame of foreign dictation, much less than the ignominy of domestic submission, have a right to *command* the government to crush this bloody-minded rebellion by all means and at ever hazard.

SIGMA

Commencement week at Beloit—Addresses before the Societies—Dedication of a New Church.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

BELOIT, Wis., July 8, 1862.

The week of all the weeks of the year in this place has come again, and the college commencement is at hand. The hospitable people of the town have made ready for their friends, and clergymen, teachers, and others, are coming in from far and near. The addresses before the societies, and other exercises thus far have been of the first order. The graduating class of fifteen—the twelfth which the institution has sent out—is the largest and one of the best which has yet finished its course here, and first class performances are expected from them.

The opening exercise of the week was the baccalaureate sermon, on Sabbath afternoon, by President Chapin. The lesson sought to be impressed on the young men to whom it was specially addressed, was that fidelity to duty, in things little as well as great, and high moral character was the essential element of true greatness.

Rev. J. E. Walton, of Rockford, who had been invited to deliver the address before the Missionary Society, gave one of the most admirable discourses, on Sabbath evening, that I have listened to in a long time. The speaker evidently sympathized fully with the spirit of the age.

Rev. A. Swazey, of your city, had been invited to speak before the Archæan Society, but was prevented by sickness. His place was well supplied by Prof. J. D. Butler, of the Wisconsin University at Madison, who gave us a most racy address on the characteristics of the true scholar.

This afternoon come prize declamations, and this evening an address and poem before the Alumni, while to-morrow is devoted to the exercises of the graduates and a college dinner, of all which I shall give you an account.

Last Sabbath the new Congregational church here, one of the very finest church edifices of the State, was dedicated. The pastor, Rev. S. J. Humphrey, preached an admirable and appropriate discourse on the occasion, showing what is the fitness of things, both as to the place, the manner and the spirit of public christian worship. The church is built of Milwaukee brick, and is 100 feet long by seventy wide, with galleries on three sides, seating some 1,200 people. The galleries and the ceiling, with grained arches over them, are supported by light corinthian columns. The main ceiling, which is forty-two feet high, is semi-elliptical and adorned by heavy ribs and panel work. The pulpit platform is in a recess twenty-six feet wide and seven feet deep, under a semicircular arch thirty-two feet high. In front there is but a slight screen and a small desk large enough to hold the open bible. The walls and ceiling are pure white, and the wood-work is to be grained in imitation of oak. The church is uniformly furnished and carpeted throughout. It is to have a spire rising some 200 feet from the ground. The building as a whole is constructed with sound taste and adaptation to its intended use. It stands on the plateau above the business part of the town, and can be seen for miles in every direction. A heavy debt has been incurred in its building, which, however, it is hoped soon to lift.

Yours, ALUMNUS.

Thirty-Seventh Illinois Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS 37TH ILL. VOLUNTEERS, SPRINGFIELD, MO.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 32.—All officers absent from the regiment on recruiting service, or who's sick leaves have expired, will report themselves to the regiment, at Springfield, Missouri without delay. Also, all enlisted men whose furloughs have expired will report themselves to their companies at once, or be considered deserters.

Chicago, Rock Island and Waukegan papers please copy.

By order M. S. BARNES,
Commanding 37th Illinois Regiment.
WM. M. BANDY, Lieut. and Act'g Adj't.

PEACH CROP.—The severe frost of last month, we are happy to say, did not injure the peach crop in this vicinity as much as it was first supposed. We have conversed with many peach growers in this section, and they say that as a general thing, the trees are well loaded.—*Cass Co. (Mich.) Republican.*

Direct News from Richmond.

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1862.

Dr. D. G. Oliver, formerly of Grant county, Wis., recently of Holly Springs, Miss., who was impressed into the rebel service at the beginning of the war, and since the battle of Bull Run has been acting as assistant surgeon in the rebel army, reached here to-day. He had persistently refused to take the oath of allegiance to the rebel government, but was compelled to do so on Tuesday last. He was detailed in charge of twenty-five ambulances filled with wounded to go to Lynchburg. Being possessed of the countersign, he determined to take advantage of the existing confusion to get away. He bribed a negro in Richmond to swap clothes with him, and after passing the pickets, by means of the countersign, he tramped to Fredericksburg and got into the line of the Union army at that point.

He has had a good opportunity to observe the condition of affairs in rebeldom. He states that the entire white male population of the South, between the ages of fifteen and forty, have been forced into the army. The conscription there is a reality. Numbers who are in arms are doing duty unwillingly, and would gladly get away from the tyranny of the Davis autocracy. Dr. Oliver has been in Richmond for the last two months. The rebel force in Virginia is estimated at fully 250,000. They admit a loss of 25,000 in the recent battles. They are subsisting on what is termed half rations, by which is meant only the substantials, without any of the small stores. They have an abundance of bacon, rice and corn, but no salt nor coffee, nor other small stores that go to make up a soldiers' rations. Since the occupation of the Mississippi by the federal forces, cutting off communication with Texas, their supplies of beef are brought from Florida, where there is an abundance of wild cattle. The stock of whisky is pretty well exhausted.

Dr. Oliver says the greatest depression he observed was produced by the intelligence that President Lincoln had called out 300,000 additional troops. The opinion prevailed that if these troops should be promptly furnished the rebel game would be ended. They have exhausted their resources for soldiers, and would be unable to contend against a fresh army of that size. Their only hope is that this call will not be promptly responded to by volunteers, but that there will be sufficient delay to afford an opportunity for foreign intervention before they are forced to give up. Dr. Oliver says the rebel plan of fighting is not with reserves, but by retreats in the field, and that in every battle, regiments are regularly relieved by fresh troops, after having fought for a little while. In this way it was hoped to wear out and tire down the troops under McClellan. It is seldom that the same regiments have been allowed to engage twice in the same battle. The rebels have concentrated nearly all their available troops at Richmond, except so much of Beauregard's army as stopped at Charleston, and about 35,000 of the same army left in Mississippi. The rebels are terribly afraid of the gunboats. They reckon one gunboat equal to a whole division on land. They admit that the recent movement of General McClellan was a master stroke of policy, and that his present position is infinitely stronger than the one he abandoned. It is his impression that no further attack will be made upon him where he is. The rebels are sending their wounded and prisoners to the interior. There is no room for them in Richmond, and medical stores are exceedingly scarce. Dr. Oliver was obliged to dress wounds and amputations with only cold water and bandages. The reported death of Stonewall Jackson is untrue. Dr. Oliver saw him alive and well around Richmond on Tuesday.

The Rebel Army at Richmond.

[From the N. Y. Herald, 6th.]

A few facts in reference to the strength of the rebel forces previous to the recent series of battles, will not perhaps be out of place. The rebel prisoners taken in these battles assured us that there were 200,000 troops in the army of the rebels around Richmond, and they all felt confident that the place could not be taken by any force less than 300,000 men. The armies of Beauregard, Jackson and Huger were concentrated there and added to that of Johnston. Strange to say, nearly all the rebel prisoners who conversed on the subject admitted these facts, and some of them went even so far as to say that there were 80,000 men more within supporting distance, who could be called upon if necessary. Again, when our correspondent in the Shenandoah Valley was a prisoner among the rebels, their officers assured him that 200,000 men would oppose Gen. McClellan at Richmond, and that the force he had could never take the city, so well did they know our relative strength. They boasted, likewise, of having over 200 guns, of which 150 were field pieces of the best description and newest pattern. Not only did these facts contribute to the physical strength of the rebels, but the knowledge of them contributed largely to towards giving them confidence to whip us, which is half the battle in a hard fought campaign.

FROM AUCTION.

We have just received from the great

CLOSING OUT AUCTION SALES,

OF THIS SEASON,

And Will Exhibit Monday, June 23,'62,

500 PIECES BEST PACIFIC DeLAINES, newest styles, for one shilling.
100 PIECES ENGLISH CHALLIES, for 6¼ cents.
200 PIECES ENGLISH BAREGES, for 6¼ cents.
100 PIECES PLAID MOZEMBIQUES, for 10 cents.
200 PIECES WOOL VALENTIAS, for 10 cents.
50 PIECES PRINTED BAREGES, For One Shilling.
300 PIECES PLAID SILK POPLINS, for one and sixpence.
500 PIECES EXTRA STYLE AND QUALITY WOOL VALENTIAS, for one and sixpence.
500 PIECES EXTRA RICH CHINTZ EMBROIDERED MOZEMBIQUES, for one shilling.

A large lot of those elegant

Pine Apple and Silk Muslins,

For two and sixpence.

SUPERB QUALITY SILK CRAPE MARETZ, All colors, for two shillings

NEW PLAID SILKS, for two and sixpence.

CHOICE CHECKED LYONS SILK For four shillings.

Great bargains in all the Choice Brands of

BLACK SILKS.

Plaid All Wool DeLaines

AND SILK CHALLIES,

For two shillings and upwards. Just one half the regular price. In this arrival there are a great many very choice goods, all bought and will be sold for

One Half the Actual Value.

Lose no time in making a selection as desirable goods at these prices, go quickly

NEW SILK BAREGE and all kinds of seasonable CLOAKS and MANTLES,

In great variety at extremely low prices,

W. M. ROSS & CO.,

167 & 169 Lake Street.

mh20n440-3m

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN GOODS continue to

ADVANCE IN VALUE,

While we adhere to the

RUINOUSLY LOW PRICES

Upon our Entire Stock,

WHICH IS BEING

RAPIDLY CLOSED.

CALL IN SEASON.

JONES & CO., 182 South Clark St.

CLOSING SALE OF

FANCY DRY GOODS.

Semi-Annual Clearing Sale.

BARGAINS!

78 Lake Street.

$25,000 worth of Hoop Skirts,

Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Fans, Hair Nets and Dress Trimmings will be sold for fifteen days

AT AND UNDER COST!

Great Bargains may be expected.

GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake street.

"BUCK EYE FRUIT JAR."

THE BEST

"SELF-SEALING" JAR

Ever offered to the public. For sale wholesale and retail by

BURLEY & TYRREL,

jy7-s668-1w 48 Lake street.

NOTICE TO DEALERS IN

Fruit and Vegetables.

I have a large

STOCK OF BASKETS

Suitable for shipping strawberries, huckleberries, blackberries, raspberries, cranberries, currants, peaches, plums, tomatoes, &c. Also, MARKET BASKETS of every Style and Quality.

NATHANIEL WHITE,

Wholesale Dealer in Wooden and Willow Ware,

je24-s428-3m 95 South Water street

FENCE WIRE.

AMERICAN

NOS. 8 & 9,

Warranted tough, of first quality, in good lengths, and in good order, for sale in large or small lots, by

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,

Nos. 199 & 201 Randolph St.

POLLARD & DOANE,

Successors to Smith, Pollard & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

189 & 191 South Water street, Chicago.

J. E. POLLARD. [my21-r795-3m] GEO. S. DOANE

Wholesale Houses.

GRAEVS & IRVINE

78 LAKE STREET,

Are now offering to the Trade, FOR NETT CASH;

SKIRTS

At Manufacturer's Prices.

CORSETS

At very close figures. Also, Rubber Combs, Hair Nets, Skirt Braids, Suspenders, Skirt Bosoms, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs and Notions, at rates that

Cannot be Surpassed.

GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake Street.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE

And Metal Warehouse.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,

176 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER, ZINC, &c.,

Tinners Tools and Machines,

And Tinners Goods of all descriptions.

FENCE WIRE, best American manufacture, NAILS, "Wheeling" brand.

Japanned and Pressed Tinware,

CUTLERY AND SHELF HARDWARE.

A full assortment of all goods in our line at Eastern prices.

WILLIAM BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. O. W. BELDEN.

GROCERIES.

Ewing, Briggs & Co.

75 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO,

Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES to CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT MEN, a well selected stock of

GROCERIES,

At Wholesale,

EMBRACING

SUGARS, FISH,
TEAS, TOBACCO,
COFFEES, RICE,
SYRUPS, SPICES,
MOLASSES, SOAPS,
DRIED FRUIT,

WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually included in their line.

We have bought most of our goods for cash, and believe that we can make it to the interest of all purchasing in this market to call and examine our stock before buying.

EWING, BRIGGS & CO.,
No. 75 South Water street, Chicago.

Wm. L. Ewing, St. Louis, Mo.
Clinton Briggs, Thomas Heermans, } Chicago.

my15-r381-1y

FIELD, BENEDICT & Co.,

34 & 36 Lake Street,

Are now opening a large and well assorted stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES

AND VESTINGS,

Together with all the various styles of Goods for MEN'S WEAR, such as

Cordoroys, Satinets,
Moleskins, Cottonades,
Velveteens, F. and M. Cass,
Planters' Drills, Queens Cloth,
Planters' Ducks, Span'h Linens
Merino Cass, Drap D'Etat,
Kentucky Jeans, Ital'n Cloths
Fancy Linens, Tweeds.

You will always find in our assortment all the desirable styles in the market, which will be sold at satisfactory prices. A full stock of Tailors' Trimmings always on hand.

ap7 p15-ly

RAWSON & BARTLETT

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass, which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water-Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

STRYKER & CO.,

No. 141 Lake Street,

Have just received a large lot of

DRESS GOODS!

FROM NEW YORK AUCTION SALES,

Which they are offering at

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

To suit the season. Also some new styles of

SILK SACQUES AND MANTLES,

Including the new FRENCH SACQUE, and the RUFFLED MANTLES. We invite a close inspection of these goods, in quality and price, knowing that we cannot be undersold.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

New Styles of Pacific Lawns

Only One Shilling per yard,

JACCONETS, FRENCH ORGANDIES,

New goods and new prices. Also, a fine assortment of Black Silk Twist Lace Mitts, Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery and Gloves, Summer and Undergarments, Alexander's Kid Gloves, Sun Umbrellas,

BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS

A large lot of VEILS now opening, comprising Mode Colored Grenadine, Love and Lace goods at very low figures.

Hoop Skirts for both Ladies' and Misses', comprising

Bridal Trail and Paris Trail,

Made of the best Watch Spring Steel and at prices as low as can elsewhere be found.

LACE POINTS AND MANTLES,

A full assortment, very cheap. Also just opened a large lot of the celebrated JENNY LIND CORSETS at the same low price as formerly. We invite all to call and examine.

NO. 141 LAKE STREET.

STRYKER & CO.

my19-r472-1y

SPRING 1862.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE

CHICAGO,

Are now offering a large and attractive assortment

DOMESTICS,

Prints, Ginghams, De Laines,

NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS,

WOOLENS, and a choice selection of

DRESS GOODS.

Most of our heavy Cotton Goods having been purchased early in the fall, we can and will offer superior inducements to the trade.

We will guarantee our prices to be the lowest made in this market, or in New York, adding freight, and invite all close buyers to a careful examination of our stock before purchasing.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

GROCERIES.

16 & 18 STATE STREET,

C. C. COOK & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Cash buyers are invited to examine our Stock.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO,

199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,

IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.

DEALERS IN

Tinners' Stock.

AGENTS FOR

Howe's Improved Scales.

1862. SPRING TRADE. 1862

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS,

Straw Goods, Parasols,

Umbrellas and Palm Leaf Goods,

25 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Eastern Prices

For CASH or approved short CREDIT.

Wholesale

COUNTRY

BOOTS AND

Nos. 29 and 31 Lake

Corner Wabash Avenue,

Custom-Made

CHEAPER

Auction Prices

WHOLESALE

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J. M. STI

33 Lake Street

Corner of Wabash

AT NEW YORK

Yankee Notions,

Hosiery, Gloves,

Hoop Skirts

SMITH BROTHER

WHOLESALE GROC

43 South Water street,

SUGARS, COFFE

Syrups, Tobacco, Molass

WOODEN WARE,

MARCELLUS B. SMITH,
WALDO W. SMITH,
A. JUDSON SMITH,

GEO. W. KING & CO,

Wholesale Groc

No. 12 STATE STRE

Chicago,

JUST RECEIVED,

Coventry Frilling

SUTTON & BURE

CORSETS, HOSIERY & ZEPHYR

Sewing Machines

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Sewing Mach

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Special Notice

Batchelor's Hair Dye!

Lake View Water C

HEADACHE!

Dr. James,

SPECIALIST.

Lyon's Magnetic Insect

S.—T.—1860—X.—Drake's

Dr. Franklin Chavett's

To the Nervous and Consum

HYGIEO-THERAPEUTIC

BE YE HEALED

DYSENTERY AND DI

WESTERN LINIMENT,

KNOW THYSELF!

Dr. J. H. McCANN

Female Diseases, &c.,

Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.

SARGENT'S PAIN

SARGENT'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR!

Standard Remedy.

Healing Qualities,

A. W. SARGENT & CO.,

Important to Females.—Dr. Chees

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

DR. N. S. DODGE, PROFESSOR

CATARRH! CATARRH!

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL

$10,000 TO LOAN FOR A

MONEY TO LOAN ON

CLOTHES WRINGERS.

and Rubber Rollers.

Special Notices.

Batchelor's Hair Dye! The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life. GREY, RED or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c. The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor on the four sides of each box. Factory, No. 81 Barclay st, New York, (late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond.) jy9-r707-1y

Lake View Water Cure, Dr. GULLY'S, is in successful operation. The best place in the West for the treatment of all Chronic or so-called Incurable Diseases. Send for Circular. Address Dr. J. B. GULLY or Mrs. GULLY, P. O. Box 3128, Chicago, Ill. jy1-r637-1m

HEADACHE!—Peak's Headache Remedy is the THING. No lady or gentleman will ever be without a Bottle after once using it. Price 25 cents. Sold by Druggists generally. Wholesale Agent for the Northwest, R. R. LANDON, 88 Lake street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago. je27-r470-3m

Dr. James, formerly of New Orleans, has arrived in Chicago and permanently located at 83 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.

SPECIALIST.—Cures old Chronic and recent diseases. Has the testimonials of the medical fraternity, Medical Journals, and the almost entire press of the South.

Office Hours—From 9 A. M. till 8 P. M.

Consultations inviolable. je13-a139-1m

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder. Tested for 18 years and grows in favor. It kills and exterminates Roaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Fleas, Moths in Cloths, Furs and Furniture, Garden Insects, &c. All genuine bears the signature of E. Lyon; and is not poisonous to persons or domestic animals. Beware of counterfeits and imitations.

Lyon's Powder kills all insects in a trice;
Lyon's Pills are death to rats and mice.

Sold everywhere. D. S. BARNES, my19-r494-3m 202 Broadway, New York.

S.—T.—1860—X.—Drake's Plantation BITTERS.—Exhausted Nature's great restorer. They invigorate, strengthen and purify the system, cure Dyspepsia, Acidity of the Stomach, Diarrhea, &c. A perfect Appetizer and Tonic. They invigorate the body without stimulating the brain. They are compound of pure St. Croix Rum, Roots and Herbs, and are recommended by all who use them. Adapted to the old or young, but particularly recommended to the weak and languid. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., my19-r494-3m 202 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Frankin Chavett's Uterine CORDIAL is WARRANTED TO CURE ALL FORMS OF UTERINE DISEASE, or the MONEY will be REFUNDED. Satisfactory references can be seen at his office, 113 West Van Buren street. Consultation free. Post Office Box 325. Dr. C. has practiced medicine for twenty-nine years, four of which have been in this city. je8-k789-6m

To the Nervous and Consumptive of both sexes. A Retired Clergyman having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great suffering, is willing to assist others by sending (free) on the receipt of a post-paid directed envelope, a copy of the prescription used. Direct the REV. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street, Brooklyn, New York. je9-s1-4m

HYGIEO-THERAPEUTIC RETREAT, Established for the Treatment of Chronic Diseases. Entrance, 96 State street. Chicago, May, 1862. JUSTIN HAYES, M. D. jy7-s661-1m

BE YE HEALED—Dr. Whittier 164 South Clark street, can be found from eight in the morning until eight in the evening every day. No charge for consultation. The afflicted will receive a speedy and permanent cure of all Blood Diseases. jy4-s613-1m

DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA—Certain cure. Also, the WESTERN LINIMENT, For Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, &c. No family or individual should be without it. W. HUTCHINGS, je5-r922-3m Sole agent for the West, 81 Dearborn-st

KNOW THYSELF! Dr. J. H. McCANN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, detects to a certainty the true condition and locality of diseases, by a simple and scientific method, without asking any questions. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical Inhalation and Constitutional treatment. Diseases of the Heart, of the Stomach, of the Liver, Kidneys, Dropsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Cancers, Chronic Ulcers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fistula, Spasms, Fits, [illegible]

Female Diseases, &c., [illegible]

Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge. [illegible]

SARGENT'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR! SARGENT'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR! THE GREAT Standard Remedy. No Household is Safe Without It. [illegible]

Healing Qualities, [illegible] 94 Washington Street, Chicago. A. W. SARGENT & CO., Post Office Box 3748. ap26-r546-1y

Important to Females.—Dr. Cheeseman's Pills. [illegible] DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS [illegible] DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS [illegible]

For the cheapest and best Hair [illegible]

DR. N. S. DODGE, PROFESSOR [illegible]

CATARRH! CATARRH!! SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, WARRANTED to be a sure cure for CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD. [illegible] CATARRH IN THE NOSE. [illegible] Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 881, Chicago, Ill.

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE [illegible]

$10,000 TO LOAN FOR A [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, [illegible]

CLOTHES WRINGERS. Solid Rubber Rollers. [illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

TREASURY NOTES, GOLD AND SILVER WANTED AT THE HIGHEST PREMIUM. Land Warrants Bought and Sold. E. W. MORSE, Agent, 33 Clark street, jy1-549-3m Post Office Box 6186, Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE.—Bank of Sparta, Ill. The circulating notes of the Bank of Sparta will hereafter be redeemed at the Trader's Bank, Chicago, Ill.

Circulation	$26,569.00
Securities as follows:	
Illinois bonds of '79	$21,000.00
" Internal improvement	3,456.00
" War loan	500.00
Ohios of '77	6,000.00
Present value of securities	32,006.00
Circulation	26,569.00
Surplus value of securities over circulation	$5,436.00

je25-r426-2w

MECHANICS' SAVING BANK OF CHICAGO No. 8 Clark Street, Near South Water. This Institution will receive sums of Money of any amount from Mechanics, Laborers, Business Men and others, and interest will be allowed when left for a specified time. Buy and sell Coin and Foreign and Domestic Exchange. Exchange on New York, Boston, and England, Ireland, France, Germany, and all parts of Europe. CHAS. T. BOGGS, President. L. K. ALEXANDER, Cashier. my19-r494-1y

BANKING HOUSE OF CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO., Corner of Lake and Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill., Transacts a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. H. CHAPIN, President. M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier. H. Chapin, South Bend Branch, John B. Howe, Lima Branch, Bank of the State of Indiana; A. B. Judson, Mishawaka, Ind.; C. T. Wheeler, Chicago, Ill.; Tolman Wheeler, do.; Hiram Wheeler, do. mh28-n353-1y

WILLARD & MAXWELL, Stock Brockers, New York, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD, At the Board of Brokers, NO. 36 WALL STREET, NEW YORK. E. K. WILLARD. [je5-r920-3m] GEO. L. MAXWELL.

J. W. DREXEL & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS, No. 42 South Clark-st., Chicago, DEALERS IN DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE, Stocks, Bank Notes, Land Warrants, Specie, &c. &c. Deposits received. Collections promptly made. Drafts on Ireland, France and Germany, for sale in sums to suit. DRAW ON READ, DREXEL & Co., New York. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia. my9-r182-1y

H. DOOLITTLE, Banker and DEALER IN EXCHANGE, No. 40 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. Particular attention given to Collections. my3-r25-1y

WILLARD & KEAN, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Coin, Bank Notes and Land Warrants, No. 1 Clark street, corner of South Water. Special attention given to Collections throughout the Northwest. Accounts solicited, and interest allowed on special Deposits. my1-p960-3m

A. W. GREENLEAF & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, 44 Exchange Place, New York. Orders for the purchase or sale of stocks, Bonds, Treasury Notes, &c., executed promptly and satisfactorily. ap14-p597-3m-m-w&f

RUTTER, ENDICOTT & WHITEHOUSE, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE. Having leased the office recently occupied by the "Exchange Bank of H. A. Tucker & Co." are prepared to do a general Banking, Exchange and Collection Business. Deposits received, and advances made upon shipments or produce in store. mh31-n913-6m

THE BANK OF MONTREAL, HAVING ESTABLISHED AN AGENCY AT CHICAGO, Is prepared to do a General Banking Business, Buying and Selling Eastern and Sterling Exchange, Discounting PRODUCE BILLS based on shipments, making ADVANCES ON STORAGE RECEIPTS, Re-payable in CHICAGO, or at other points, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper. de13-h798-1y E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

GILMAN, SON & CO., BANKERS, No. 47 Exchange Place, New York. Particular attention devoted to Western business. WESTERN REFERENCES.—Chapin, Wheeler & Co., Chicago, Illinois; Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank, Milwaukee; State Bank of Iowa and Branches; State Savings Association, St. Louis. mh19-n615-1y

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, CAPITAL $500,000. HENRY FARNAM, Prest. B. A. SMITH, Vice Prest. L. J. GAGE, Cashier. This Institution will Discount Paper, buy and sell Exchange and Coin, and receive money on deposit, pay interest thereon when left a specified period; will receive money for accumulation, when left for a term of years; and receive and execute TRUSTS from Courts, Corporations, Individuals and Estates. Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets. DIRECTORS: J. H. Dunham, James Goodwin, Henry Farnam, John H. Foster, D. R. Holt, H. H. Magie, L. Z. Yoe, E. B. Doggett, A. H. Burley, F. B. Cooley, C. H. McCormick, T. D. Gilbert, S. A. Smith. mh7-n347-1y

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE. BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON England, France, Germany, Switzerland, and other European Countries, for sale at the Banking Office of J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Marine Bank Building, Lake street, Chicago, Illinois. Drafts on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, and Letters of Credit available anywhere on the Continent granted. de13-h781-1y

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c. No. 32 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank. Dated this 28th day of May, A. D. 1862. GEORGE SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD Cashier.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK. FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB. Telegraph Office.

Co-Partnerships.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION. The firm of YOUNG & BALL, composed of George H. Young and William T. Ball, Coopers, is this day dissolved. All persons having claims against the late firm will present them to the undersigned. All sums due the said firm must be paid only to the undersigned. GEORGE H. YOUNG. Chicago, July 2, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the name of SAVAGE, KEITH & CO., is dissolved by limitation. James C. Savage is alone authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation. JAMES C. SAVAGE, DOUGLAS W. KEITH, MARCUS D. GILMAN. Chicago, July 5th, 1862.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a limited Co-partnership for the transaction of a general wholesale clothing business in the cities of Boston, Mass., and Chicago, Ill., under the name of Huntington, Wadsworth & Co. HENRY A. HUNTINGTON, PHILIP WADSWORTH, ELISHA S. WADSWORTH. Chicago, June 19, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day entered into Co-partnership under the name and style of Jno. Clark & Co., for the transaction of an exclusive Commission business, corner Galena Freight Depot, corner Dearborn and North Water sts. JNO. CLARK, GEO. E. MARSHALL, PAUL JONES. Chicago, May 1st, 1862.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—We, the undersigned, have this day entered into a Co-Partnership, under the name of KELLOGG & GRAY, for the purpose of dealing in Coal of all kinds. Chicago, July 1st, 1862. A. B. KELLOGG. C. W. GRAY.

Educational.

AURORA INSTITUTE AND CLARK SEMINARY. Fall Term opens August 25th. [illegible] Address Rev. O. W. QUEREAU, A. M., Aurora, Illinois.

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY, AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS. [illegible] Lake Forest, Ill., July 4, 1862.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL. WESTERN UNION COLLEGE AND MILITARY ACADEMY, [illegible] FULTON, ILL. [illegible]

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1862.

THE ILLINOIS SHIP CANAL.

Speech of the Hon. I. N. Arnold Before the House of Representatives, Washington June 30, 1862.

Mr. ARNOLD—I call for the regular order of business.

SHIP CANAL.

The SPEAKER—The regular order of business in the special order, being a bill (H. R. No. 288) to construct a ship canal for the passage of armed and naval vessels from the Mississippi River to Lake Michigan, and for other purposes.

Mr. BLAIR (of Mo.) then addressed the House on behalf of the bill, on the conclusion of his remarks Mr. ARNOLD (of Ill.) spoke:

Mr. ARNOLD—In the name of the great and patriotic people living upon the shores of the great lakes and rivers of the Northwest, I ask the attention of the House to the most important work, in a national point of view, ever presented to the consideration of Congress: the opening of a ship or steamboat canal from the lakes to the Mississippi. This work can be realized without serious cost to the nation; only requiring the advance in bonds of such an amount as the tolls of the present canal, and the increased tolls as the work progresses, will pay the interest upon. It is no experiment which Congress is asked to make; the plan is based upon no untried theory, but is embodied in a simple proposition of the State of Illinois asking the national Government to aid with her credit, so far, and so fast as the tolls of the canal will meet the accruing interest.

Illinois, by her State convention, has made this proposal to the Federal Government:

STATE OF ILLINOIS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, SPRINGFIELD, March 17, 1862.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, The Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States have made a report in favor of the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan canal, and the improvement of the Illinois River, so as to allow steamboats and vessels of war to pass from the Mississippi River to Lake Michigan, and have introduced a bill to carry into effect their recommendation; and whereas this improvement is not only a work of national importance, but one in which the State of Illinois is directly interested; Therefore be it

Resolved, That in the judgment of this convention, the improvement contemplated would not only be of great utility to the State of Illinois, but of paramount importance in time of war, either foreign or domestic, to the defense and preservation of the Union, and that this State will co-operate with the General Government in any plan for its speedy construction.

Illinois and the Northwest *promptly* placed their all of men and money at the disposal of the administration. Illinois alone has more than 65,000 of her gallant sons in the field. They have been heard from in every fight, in Missouri, in Kentucky, Tennessee, and, indeed, on every battle field in the valley of the Mississippi. The bones of her children, freely offered to uphold your government, are at Fredericktown, at Belmont, at Fort Donelson, at Island Number 10, at Shiloh, and everywhere from the Ohio to the Gulf. Every school district mourns its dead, generously offered for the glorious flag of our fathers. Illinois has impoverished herself in means and in men, in the cause of our country.

Sir, you will remember—none of us will ever forget—the gloom which hung over our country before the taking of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson. The condition of our affairs was critical. Those successes, won by western valor, were the beginning of that series of brilliant victories which have resulted in the clearing of the Mississippi valley of every hostile flag. The Northwest has opened the Mississippi, and she will keep it clear of traitors. Sir, I shall never forget the generous greeting of Maine to Illinois, on the fall of Fort Donelson:

MAINE TO ILLINOIS.

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 22, 1862.

DEAR SIR—The East sends greeting to the West, and Maine assures Illinois that she rejoices in her glory.

I have the pleasure to transmit to you a copy of a resolution which has passed both Houses of the Legislature of this State by a unanimous vote. It is in reference to our recent victories in the West, and speaks with the voice and from the heart of the loyal people of Maine.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your excellency's obedient servant,

ISRAEL WASHBURNE, JR.

His Excellency, RICHARD YATES, Governor of Ill.

STATE OF MAINE.

Resolves in reference to our victories in the West.

Resolved, That the people of Maine have witnessed with patriotic pride the triumph of the Union armies in the valley of the Mississippi and they hereby extend their congratulations to their loyal brethren of the West, upon the undying laurels they have won in the rapid and splendid succession of victories achieved by them. To the troops of Illinois especially, for their heroic conduct at Fort Donelson, the country owes a debt of gratitude which cannot be too heartily acknowledged and which can never be repaid.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be sent to the Governor of Illinois and other western States.

In the House of Representatives, March 19, 1862.
Read and passed. J. G. BLAINE, Speaker.
In the Senate, March 19, 1862. Read and passed.
JOHN G. GOODENOW, Pres.
March 19, 1862. Approved.
ISRAEL WASHBURNE.

Illinois and the Northwest, in a spirit of fraternal feeling, now appeals to Congress for aid to a work, national in its character, and as important to the East as to the West itself. We present for your consideration a proposition which has been carefully examined by three committees of this House and received the sanction and approval of each, to wit: the committee on military affairs, the committee on roads and canals, and the select committee on the defense of the great lakes and rivers.

WHAT IS THIS PROPOSITION?

It is quite simple, and I beg your attention to it, because I am confident, if you will hear me, you will vote for it.

1. The State of Illinois has already a canal across the portage, from Lake Michigan to the Illinois River.

I ask permission to read from the report of the select committee on defense of the great lakes and rivers.

[We omit the extract as the whole report from which it is taken has appeared in our columns.—EDS. TRIBUNE.]

The commerce and tonnage of the Mississippi nearly or quite equals that of the lakes, and each is estimated at from three hundred to five hundred millions. Open this steamboat canal, and you bring these great commercial interests together, mutually benefiting each other, and enriching our common country. You thus place us on an equality with Great Britain on the lakes. You connect the 18,000 miles of the network of the navigable waters of the Mississippi and its tributaries with the great inland seas, the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic. Did I then exaggerate its magnitude when I characterized this bill as one of the most important which ever engaged the attention of Congress?

The operations of the present year demonstrate the important part our rivers are to bear in internal military operations hereafter. Europe was startled a few years ago by a clearance presented at Liverpool from the port at Chicago. It has been equally startled by victories won by flotillas in inland Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee. The importance of our lakes and rivers not only for purposes of commerce but as military highways for purposes of war must receive attention.

Whatever prominence the cheap labor of slaves and the constantly stimulated demand for cotton may have given during the first half of this century to the cotton fields of the South, the census tables establish the fact that the agricultural wealth of the nation has already centered among the free homes and the broad corn fields of the Northwest. Comparatively undeveloped as are the resources of that section of the country, these statistics show that for the year preceding the census of 1860 the production of the lake States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin, was in wheat and corn alone seventy-eight million bushels of the former, and nine hundred and seventy-five million bushels of the latter, of which more than one hundred million bushels are annually exported in the shape of flour and grain, aside from the large amount further exported in the shape of beef, pork, tallow, lard, and oil, and more than two-thirds of which is conveyed to tide water through the Erie and Oswego canals.

The people of this country will not consent that the exposed cities of the northern frontier and the vast and unprotected, and at present defenseless commerce of the lakes, shall forever invite aggression from a Power the thunders of whose press but give vent to the unkindness of its government, whose ambition is bound up in its material interests, and whose late attitude of defiance sprung wholly from a consciousness of ability to harm. Protected on the lakes, there is not a nation in the world so invulnerable from foreign attack; unprotected there, not one to which the first clash of arms would result in such overwhelming loss.

By treaty stipulations those lakes are open to commerce only. With the faith becoming a great nation we have observed the stipulations of that treaty in letter and spirit, England in letter only. What is it to her that by the provisions of that treaty neither nation can maintain ships of war upon the lakes, through the instrumentality of her canals, it is immaterial whether her armored boats are riding at anchor before Portsmouth or Toronto? Paper blockades have been long since discarded. In case of war with England, we shall find poor protection in our paper defense. Ten days from the entrance of her fleet into Lake Ontario would suffice to lay a thousand miles of frontier at her mercy, to place Ogdensburg, Oswego, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, and Chicago, under contribution, to strike with paralysis our whole inland commerce, and to sweep from existence a lake marine the source at once of our national wealth and national life. The friends of this bill ask from the national government only what they have a right to demand—national protection.

The hard concussions of civil war are, through the patient suffering and great temporary loss, happily knocking us loose from the contracted platforms and policies of old organizations, and setting us adrift upon a new and open sea of political inquiry. An empire is being saved—when saved, it is to be developed and defended. The struggle for national salvation compels us, for the time, to subordinate abstract principles of constitutional law and political science, to the practical investigation of the sources of national wealth and strength, and to an immediate realization of our formidable power. It is a happy circumstance that the expenditure provided for by this bill, though furnishing the most economical means possible for defense, is of itself the most judicious means of development for the material resources of the country. Every dollar of the millions expended upon your fortifications is, except for the one purpose of defense, a dollar thrown away. It never contributes to plow a field, propel a ship, turn a spindle, or weave a woof of interest into the great webs of national capital. Every dollar expended upon this work is a dollar at compound interest through all coming time, not only as regards the general wealth of the country, but also in its direct effect upon the Treasury through the duties levied upon imports, which can only be received in return for our exportations. Let it not be argued then as an objection to the pending measure that, incidentally, industry and commerce reap from it all the advantages of an expenditure for purposes of purely internal improvement, but rather rejoice that so much of the taxes wrung from us by the hard necessities of war, may thus be returned as a willing and perpetual tribute to the industries of peace.

HOW CAN THIS WORK BE ACCOMPLISHED, AND AT WHAT COST?

There is a portage of about thirty-six miles from Lake Michigan to that point on the headwaters of the Illinois, where it can be made navigable; by cutting through this portage and improving the river you have a steamboat canal from the lakes to the Mississippi. By these means, by this canal, all that portion of the continent lying east of the Mississippi and south of the great lakes and River St. Lawrence becomes an island.

This work has been already more than half accomplished by the State of Illinois, aided by a small land grant from Congress, made as early as 1827. Illinois has expended over $6,000,000 on this work, which was completed in 1848. It now yields an annual revenue of from $200,000 to $250,000. This would be very largely increased by the improvement of the Illinois River. Illinois offers this canal and its revenue to the United States on condition that Congress will provide the means of enlarging it so as to pass gunboats and vessels of war from the lakes to the Mississippi and the ocean, and from the Atlantic to the lakes.

This, as has been clearly shown by the military committee, is necessary as a military measure to place us upon an equality with Great Britain. That power has already constructed canals which enable her to pass gunboats from the ocean and the St. Lawrence to the lakes. We are to-day utterly defenseless against iron-clad gunboats, which she could bring from her navy yards in England through these canals; and thus the vast commerce of the lakes, and the great agricultural products of the west, and the wealth of the lake towns, would be at the mercy of these gunboats. We are prohibited by treaty from constructing gunboats or armed vessels on the lakes. Enlarge the Illinois and Michigan canal as proposed, and the gunboats and mortarboats, which have contributed so greatly to the success of our arms in the valley of the Mississippi, could be transferred in case of need at once to the lakes.

Had this canal been enlarged at the breaking out of the rebellion, the naval resources and power of the country would have been far greater than it was. The 1,200 steamers, tugs and vessels, and 15,000 sailors now locked up on the great lakes, would have been at the disposal of the government. With the mechanical and manufacturing facilities of the lake cities, with the ship timber, iron, and other materials on the lakes, gunboats would have been made ready months earlier than they were, and long ere this the same skill and valor which have won the great victories at Fort Donelson, Island No. 10, and Pea Ridge, would have carried our flag in triumph over New Orleans. The valley of the Mississippi would have been long since entirely reclaimed and the rebellion suppressed.

The committee on roads and canals state that from a careful consideration they are clear in their judgment that had this ship and steamboat canal been in existence during the past year, it would have saved to the treasury, in the transportation of troops, arms, ordnance and munitions, and in cheapening and facilitating the building of gunboats, and in enabling the armies to have commenced operations in the field earlier, more than $100,000,000. The value of this work, in a military and commercial point of view, can scarcely be exaggerated; and its value will be constantly increasing with the progress of our country in population, agriculture, commerce and manufactures.

WILL THIS CANAL, WHEN COMPLETED, PAY INTEREST ON ITS COST?

The present canal is about ninety miles long, and, owing to the low water in the Illinois River, there is not ordinarily more than three or four months of navigation to the Mississippi. The cost of improving the Illinois, so as to furnish at all times a full supply of water and good steamboat navigation to within thirty-six miles of Chicago, is estimated at $1,600,000. This estimate, by Messrs. Gooding and Preston, State engineers, and after careful survey, is perfectly reliable. Yet the canal pays now about $200,000 per annum. Improve the Illinois River, and you have a distance a little over 300 miles of canal and river navigation from which to derive tolls. Instead of three months yearly navigation, you have eight. You have in addition to the present local business the Mississippi and its tributaries. You have an interchange of commerce by steamboat, of the lakes, and the great Father of Waters, reaching together, at a low estimate, $500,000,000. You have this, with less than one tenth of the land contributing to that commerce under cultivation. Who can tell the future of this commerce? There is not on this earth a position where the same amount of money expended will accomplish such vast commercial results.

Recall the history of the New York canal. See its rise in revenue from almost nothing to an annual revenue of $3,800,000; its tonnage rising from 387,500 in 1837, to 2,456,625 in 1861. The wheat and corn carried from the west increasing from 284,902 barrels in 1837, to 13,498,525 in 1861.

Looking at these and other statistics, no sensible man will doubt but this Illinois canal will, in a short time, pay for itself, and become as it ought to be, free as the great waters it will unite. Thirty-six miles of cutting, already more than half done, is the only obstacle to letting a Niagara of waters from the lakes into the Mississippi, a Niagara of trade from the valley of the Mississippi to the Atlantic. This work may now be properly characterized as a military, commercial, and political necessity. It will benefit every section. To New England it will lessen the price of food; to New York and Pennsylvania it will give increased trade and commerce; and to the West it will cheapen every article of domestic or foreign manufacture. It will bind still closer the lakes and the valley of the Mississippi, and make the East and West one in destiny forever.

The only objection which has been suggested to this work is its supposed draft upon an already overburdened treasury. This objection the committee report they have carefully considered, and believe that the interest on its cost will be promptly paid by the tolls of the canal, and that such tolls will provide a sinking fund which will, at an early day, discharge the principal, and thus this great national work, free always for the military purposes of the government, having paid for itself, would become free to the vast and constantly increasing commerce of the lakes and the Mississippi. It would save to the Northwest, every year, in lessening the cost of transportation of its staples, more than its entire cost. It would, the day it was completed, add to the taxable property of the nation an amount the taxes upon which, under the present tax law, would more than pay the interest on its cost.

WE, AS A NATION, HAVE BEEN ASLEEP WHILE ENGLAND HAS BEEN WIDE AWAKE AND SAGACIOUS.

It will, perhaps, astonish some to be told that Great Britain to-day has as perfect command of the lakes as she has of the British channel. If she is mistress of the ocean, she is also emphatically mistress of the lakes. She has secured by her canals ready access to them, while we are prohibited, by treaty, from building gunboats to meet her.

The enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan canal has, by the conduct of Great Britain, been rendered a clear absolute military necessity. A failure on our part to construct it would now be sheer stupidity. England has, by her canals, made the lakes as free to her navy as the ocean.

> "Her path is on the ocean wave,
> Her home is on the deep;"

may, ere we are aware of it, be changed to—

> "Her path is on the ocean wave,
> Her home is on the *lakes*."

She to-day regards her supremacy there as absolute. So say her public men in Parliament. So say her press.

[We append an article from the London *Times* on this subject, to which Mr. Arnold refers.—ED. TRIBUNE.]

[London Times, January 7, 1862.]

"Many people may be surprised to learn that, in the event of an American war, the safety of Canada is likely, in the first instance, to be threatened by water and not by land. Such, however, in some sense, is really the fact, and a glance at any ordinary map of North America will show from what geographical conditions the anomaly arises. The richest and most populous territories of Canada lie on the banks of a mighty river and the shores of vast inland lakes.

It was found, in the campaign of 1813, that these lakes became the scenes of the most decisive conflicts, and two victories which were successively gained by the American flotillas, led, not indeed to the meditated conquest of Canada, but to the temporary ascendancy of our enemies in these internal waters." "It was not until we acquired a superiority on Lake Ontario that the Americans relinquished these hopes of Canadian conquest. At the conclusion of the war both belligerents were busily engaged in building ships for future battles, so that great naval arsenals were actually established in the middle of a continent, and at a great distance from the sea. The treaty of peace, however, terminated this rivalry, and a principle, which has vainly been recommended in European negotiations, was practically recognized in the case before us. The two rival powers, on the two shores of the lakes, instead of running a race against each other, decided that there should be no race at all. Instead of building ship against ship, and frigate against frigate, they agreed to build, in time of peace, no vessels of war whatever; and, at this moment, there lies in one of the American harbors, an eighty-four gun ship, which, after being commenced in 1844, was left, in virtue of these stipulations, to remain unfinished up to the present day.

In the event, however, of a renewal of such hostilities as were terminated by the treaty of Ghent, there would be a renewal, of course, of operations on these inland seas; for the command of the water which separates Upper Canada from the federal territory would be equivalent to the command of the field. It becomes a question, therefore, of great interest to ascertain how this superiority is likely to be determined, and we publish this evening a detailed statement of the various conditions by which the result will be governed. It will be seen that the matter divides itself into two periods, of which the first would be the most critical for England. Up to the month of April next, the lakes may be regarded as inaccessible from the sea, and therefore whatever force is created there must be created on the spot. The Americans would build and launch their gunboats and their rafts, and so could we. Not much could be done probably on either side, as all the vessels must be extemporized from materials actually at hand.

It may, perhaps, be admitted that for the next three months the Americans, being more numerous and powerful than the Canadians, might succeed in placing on these inland seas a larger flotilla than could be launched in the same time by the colonists, but it must be remembered that this flotilla must, in any case, be rudely extemporized, and that earthworks, judiciously constructed and well armed, would suffice for the effectual protection of the menaced points against such feeble assailants.

As soon, however, as the St. Lawrence is opened again, there will be an end of our difficulty. We can then pour into the lakes such a fleet of gunboats and other craft as will give us the complete and absolute command of these waters. Directly the navigation is clear, we can send up vessel after vessel without any restrictions, except such as are imposed by the size of the canals. The Americans would have no such resource. They would have no access to the lakes from the sea, and it is impossible that they could construct vessels of any considerable power in the interval that would elapse before the ice broke up. With the opening of spring the lakes would be ours, and if the mastery of these waters is indeed the mastery of all, we may expect the result with perfect satisfaction. On the whole, therefore, the conclusion seems clear that three months hence the field will be all our own, and that in the mean time the Americans, if judiciously encountered, would not be able to do us much harm."

We are forewarned; let us be forearmed. I appeal to New York to secure, by this canal, her great cities of Rochester, Buffalo and Dunkirk, the termini of her vast railroads, and that immense commerce which has placed the crown of empire on her brow. Buffalo and Black Rock were burned in 1812. Make this canal and the outrage will never again be repeated. I appeal to Pennsylvania in behalf of Erie, and to Ohio in behalf of Cleveland, Sandusky, and Toledo, and her other lake towns.

JUSTICE TO THE NORTHWEST DEMANDS THE ENLARGEMENT OF THIS CANAL.

The Northwestern States embrace one-half the loyal people of the Union. While Congress has appropriated at this session nearly $50,000,000 for forts, ships, &c., on the Atlantic, not $1,000,000 has been given to the Northwest. Your great naval depots, ship-yards, arsenals, armories, at the East have received large appropriations. There is no depot nor armory nor ship-yard nor foundry, on all the northern lakes. I beg the attention of the House to the following table, prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury in July last;

Statement showing the amount of money expended by the Government of the United States from the adoption of the Constitution to the 30th of June, 1860, in each State and Territory of the Union, for navy-yards, custom-houses, court-houses, and other public buildings; for the improvement of rivers, and harbors, and for the construction of forts, armories and arsenals.

Maine	$2,680,243.59
New Hampshire	2,374,668.11
Vermont	413,449.57
Massachusetts	11,046,625.34
Rhode Island	2,176,182.39
Connecticut	891,843.25
New York	17,866,949.88
New Jersey	684,184.71
Pennsylvania	4,140,830.43
Pennsylvania and Delaware	38,413.00
Delaware	3,852,311.78
Maryland	3,446,461.63
Virginia	12,834,990.53
North Carolina	2,483,853.60
South Carolina	3,782,639.40
Georgia	2,213,436.86
Florida	10,372,185.63
Alabama	2,581,394.59
Mississippi	354,388.51
Louisiana	8,973,875.68
Texas	94,068.77
Arkansas	358,611.99
Missouri	953,717.57
Kentucky	288,589.23
Kentucky and Tennessee	155,000.00
Tennessee	70,616.02
Ohio	1,651,763.78
Indiana	351,567.46
Illinois	961,746.78
Michigan	1,470,857.30
Wisconsin	421,513.14
Iowa	499,817.04
Minnesota	110,561.18
Kansas	55,744.84
California	7,854,659.85
Oregon	118,624.31
Territory of Nebraska	49,996.34
Territory of New Mexico	91,798.53
Utah Territory	64,998.90
Washington Territory	164,941.73
Expenditures for the improvement of the western rivers, chargeable to the States through which the rivers pass	2,068,000.00
	$111,773,976.12

F. BIGGER, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, April 16, 1861.

Illinois, the fourth State in the Union, out of $111,773,986, has received less than $1,000,000.

Florida, with a white population of less than that of the congressional district I have the honor to represent, has received $10,372,185.63.

Louisiana, with a relatively small population, has received $8,973,875.68.

I appeal to the justness and fairness of our friends in the older States to help us. The West has borne the brunt of this war, and received very few of its immediate advantages growing out of the expenditure of money. Pennsylvania, I think, can afford to be liberal. We ask nothing for our immediate local advantage, but when we ask aid for a work so national, so necessary to national defense and security, so beneficial to every section, I trust we shall not ask in vain.

Miscellaneous.

SEALED PROPOSALS.—Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., Indianapolis, Ind., July 1st, 1862.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, July 10, 1862, for 2,000 Cavalry Horses, and 1,000 Artillery Horses. All to be delivered at the Government stables, in Indianapolis, Ind. Deliveries of Cavalry Horses to be as follows: 500 within ten (10) days from date of contract; 500 " twenty (20) "; 500 " thirty (30) "; 500 " forty (40) ". Said horses to be sound in all particulars, not less than six (6) nor more than eight (8) years old; from 15 to 16 hands high; dark colors, no greys; good, square trotters, bridle wise, and of size sufficient for cavalry purposes.

SPECIFICATIONS OF ARTILLERY HORSES. [illegible] JAMES A. EKIN, jy7-s653-4t A. Q. M. U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED until the 15th day of July, 1862, for supplying the United States Subsistence Department with 6,000 heads of Beef Cattle on the Hoof. [illegible] FORM OF GUARANTEE: [illegible]

I. B. SEELEY'S TRUSS ESTABLISHMENT, 126 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Branch Office—No. 58 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo. The Hard Rubber TRUSS. Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer of the Hard Rubber Truss, under Rigg's & Goodyear's Patents. [illegible] Post Office Box 1385. C. STAFFORD, Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer of Dr. Wilcox's Patent Artificial Leg. [illegible] Send for Pamphlet.

LAKE SUPERIOR PIG IRON. The Northern Iron Company of Lake Superior keep on hand at its Dock, in Chicago, a supply of Charcoal Iron, direct from its Blast Furnace, of all grades, to which the attention of those wanting the best quality of the Lake Superior Iron is invited. Office No. 13 Wells street. JESUP, KENEDY & CO., Agents. Also for the sale of the Pioneer Iron in quantities to suit customers.

PIANO LESSONS.—A German lady, just arrived from Germany, wishes to give lessons on the Piano. For particulars apply at No. 6 Wigwam Building, Market street, or at No. 137 Griswold street.

TO HOLDERS OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE WAR DEPARTMENT.—The undersigned, appointed by the President to investigate and determine all claims against the War Department accruing at Cairo prior to April 1, 1862, hereby give notice that they are in session at Cairo for the purpose of hearing all such claims. [illegible] GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, STEPHEN T. LOGAN, C. A. DANA, Com'rs. THOMAS MEANS, Solicitor. Cairo, June 30, 1862.

CHOICE WINES ON CONSIGNMENT. Just received from Havre. 250 doz. "Vin de L' Empereur" Champagne, 144 " "St. Julien Medoc Claret—Vintage 1854", 74 " "St. Estephe", 71 " Grand "Pauillac". The above Wines are of choice flavor, and worthy the attention of Connoisseurs. [illegible] HENRY MILWARD, General Freight Agent, or to JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer, [illegible] Chicago Railroad.

ROGERS' CITRATE OF MAGNESIA. In 6 oz. Bottles, in the form of Powder. [illegible] Price 25 cents.

VAULTS AND OUT HOUSES Cleaned very cheap by JOHN MASON, 81 North Clark street. Post Office Box 682.

Commission Merchants.

JACOB J. PERES & CO., Commission and Forwarding Merchants. Cotton Factors, Sugar Brokers, and Wholesale Grocers, 129 Main street, (Webster Block,) Memphis, Tenn. Liberal advances made on consignments. je1-s336-3m

H. P. STANLEY, Commission Merchant, and dealer in Fruit and Produce, No. 56 State street, Chicago. N. B.—In the fruit trade we invite correspondence previous to shipment. There is great choice in the style of packages, and in the routes and time of shipment, &c.

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 231 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. We shall give special attention to Cash orders for the purchase or sale of goods of every description, charging a moderate commission. For sale Flour and Tight Barrels and Firkins, Staves and Heading. WILLIAM LITTLE. [je5-r937-3m] GEO. A. SACKET.

WM. B. HIBBARD & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office and Warehouse, 226 South Water street, between Wells and Franklin sts., Chicago. Post Office Box 3637. WM. B. HIBBARD. J. M'ALLISTER. T. W. HALL. je6-r954-3m

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of PRODUCE AND BROOM CORN, for sale in this market or consigned to our correspondence in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. RAP FLEYE & SHELDON, Commission Merchants, 238 South Water street, Chicago. ap1-a970-1y

UNDERWOOD & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—187 South Water-st., opposite "Board of Trade" Building. F. L. UNDERWOOD. S. L. UNDERWOOD. BEN W. UNDERWOOD. je3-1y

WADSWORTH, TURLAY & Co, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 279 SOUTH WATER STREET. We give personal and prompt attention to the sale of Grain, Flour, Pork, Lard, Butter, Seeds, Broom Corn, &c., and make liberal cash advances on consignments. de10'61-1y

BATES, STONE & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Fish, HAMS, LARD, BUTTER, CHEESE, SEEDS, DRIED FRUITS, &c. No. 217 South Water street, Chicago. my13-r345-2m

CHARLES RANDOLPH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 3 Loomis' Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments. fel'61-1y

CHAMPION & TODD, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And Wholesale Dealers in Green and Dried Fruits, No. 141 South Water street, Chicago. R. C. CHAMPION. [my1-p994-3m] JAMES TODD.

ABIEL AKIN & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 186 South Water street. Cash advances made on Flour and Grain to be sold here or by Wm. A. Brown & Co., New York. ABIEL AKIN. [ap16-p482-6m] J. H. HURLBUT.

GLASSFORD, JONES & CO., Forwarding and Shipping Agents. Special attention given to forwarding Grain, &c., from Kingston to Montreal and Quebec. Carrying capacity of our craft equal to 275,000 bushels Grain per trip. 60 Canal Wharf, Montreal. [ap26-p796-6m] Anglin's Wharf, Kingston.

WILLIAM R. STONE, General Produce Commission Merchant, No. 5 Dole's Building, Cor. Clark and South Water sts. P. O. Box 6298, Chicago, Ill. Liberal cash advances made on consignments. ap21-p545-3m

WHEELER, NEELY & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 7 Board of Trade Building. C. T. WHEELER. A. R. NEELY. E. F. LAWRENCE. ap16-p467-1y

CYRUS CLARKE, Produce Commission Shipping Merchant, NUMBER 10 CENTRAL WHARF, BUFFALO. Cash advances made by Walker, Bronson & Co., Chicago. ap1-p31-1y

MURRY NELSON & CO., No. 214 South Water street, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase, sale, shipment and making cash advances on Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Produce of all kinds, FOR A COMMISSION. MURRY NELSON. R. B. STEVENS.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain, and Produce generally, Nos. 226 and 228 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. ja17-1y

LEE & ANTES, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Give special attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of produce on commission. Office 121 Lake street, corner of Clark. OLIVER H. LEE. [mh25-n606-6m] CHARLES H. ANTES.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 146 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building. P. O. Drawer 6267, Chicago. [illegible] au16-r881-1y

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 47 Broad street, New York. Advances made on Consignments to the above firm by WM. AITCHISON, Jr., Agent, 152 South Water street, Chicago. mh31-n336-1y

CHADBOURNE & WETHERBE General Commission Merchants, Pardee's Building, corner Wells and South Water sts. No. 8 up stairs, Chicago. A. S. CHADBOURNE. [mh1-n211-6m] G. P. WETHERBE.

BALL, BURBANK & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1 Dole's Building, cor. South Water and Clark sts. P. O. Drawer 6306, Chicago. F. H. BALL. F. W. BURBANK. F. BALL. GEO. F. COLT. fe26-n117-6m

MORSE & YARWOOD, (LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.,) PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 186 SOUTH WATER STREET, Aiken's Building. Business confined strictly to Commission. ALBERT MORSE. [ja9-1y] N. S. YARWOOD.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened, at 188 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments of the same. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give such advantages as will be satisfactory. M. S. NICHOLS. C. C. BRITT. W. A. NICHOLS.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 318½ South Water street, one door east of Wells street bridge. Will give exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce. [illegible] J. L. WILLIAMS. [ja16-1y] W. D. HOUGHTELING.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the purchase and sale of Produce, Flour, Grain, and Country Produce. Also, dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., at 168, 168 and 169 South Water street, Chicago. [illegible] mh27-1y

R. M. FUNKHOUSER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 218½ South Water Street. ja28-1y

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 14 Lasalle street, Chicago. STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 5 City Buildings, St. Louis. O. J. GILBERT. W. UPDIKE. C. O. STANARD. my1'61-1y

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 6 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on Produce in store. F. P. GRIFFIN. [mh26'61-1y] A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 152 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. ph22'61

KIMBALL & WOLCOTT, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 186 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Consignments solicited. Orders for purchases executed with care and dispatch. GRANVILLE KIMBALL. [de21-1y] R. G. WOLCOTT.

RICE FAY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1616. Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other produce, on Commission. RICE FAY. [au1'61-1y] JAS. R. WOODWORTH.

HEWES & BRAUNS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 8 Wigwam Building, Market street, Chicago, Ill. R. W. HEWES. [my26-r683-3m] L. BRAUNS.

FARWELL & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 28 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on property in store. Refer to E. Hempstead, Esq., Cashier, Farwell & Co., C. C. Cook & Co., Bray, Phelps & Co. [illegible] CHAS. B. FARWELL. [my21-r693-1y] SIMEON FARWELL.

Roofing Materials.

ROOFING! ROOFING!! BARRETT, POWELL & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFS, And Dealers in Roofing Material and Coal Tar! We are prepared to take contracts for Roofing in any portion of the Northwest, or furnish Materials with directions for applying. BARRETT'S ROOFING Has stood a test of nine years' wear in Chicago, and is used in all the principal cities of the West. Office No. 1 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

Coal and Wood.

LEMUEL CRAWFORD DEALER IN Chippewa and Briar Hill COAL by the CARGO. Manufacturer and dealer in MILL AND FOUNDRY PIG IRON. Office No. 1 Johnson's Marine Block, River street. CLEVELAND, Ohio. ap26-1y

Transportation.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS, For Buffalo & Intermediate Ports. These Boats are new and splendidly furnished, with a view to the comfort of passengers. One boat of this line leaves daily at 6 o'clock P. M., from the I. C. R. R. Dock, for the above ports. Ticket office No. 12 South Water street, opposite the Central Depot, Chicago. L. BRADLEY, my1-s580-3m Only Authorized Agent.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS, THE PROPELLER F. W. BACKUS Will leave our Dock NEXT FRIDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock for LAKE SUPERIOR, Calling at intermediate ports. For Freight or Passage apply to A. HARVEY & CO., ap19-p668-3m 226 and 228 South Water street.

A. WALLINGFORD WESTERN AGENT FOR GREAT WESTERN AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAYS, ALSO FOR CHICAGO AND SARNIA PROPELLER LINES, Connecting at Sarnia with GREAT WESTERN AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAYS, For all points East. TRANSPORTATION to and from NEW YORK, BOSTON, PORTLAND, MONTREAL, and all New York, New England and Canadian Towns, Via all Rail, or Water and Rail, AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES. For Rates, Bills Lading, &c., apply at the Company's Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago. Or at the Steamboat Office of A. E. GOODRICH, first Warehouse ABOVE RUSH STREET BRIDGE, on River street. my29-r747-3m

THE Western Transportation Co AND WESTERN EXPRESS. 1862. THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the NEW YORK CENTRAL AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS. Numbering thirty first-class, stanch and strong steamers, offer to the commercial public, the following superior facilities for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southwestern States. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities, consisting of 130 Canal Boats, Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines: THE WESTERN EXPRESS, (Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:

The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	B. C. & C. Line Steamers.
TONAWANDA,	FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE,	WENONA,
MOHAWK,	MENDOTA,
PLYMOUTH,	EVERGREEN CITY
NEPTUNE,	GALENA,
MAY FLOWER,	CHICAGO.

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply at the Western Transportation Office, Erie Basin, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.

The Detroit Line Daily, Via North Shore direct, connecting at Buffalo with the New York Central, and Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroads.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	W. T. Co. Steamers.
MISSOURI,	DUNKIRK,
ILLINOIS,	CONCORD,
SAGINAW,	MARY STEWART
OMAR PASHA.	

Leaving the dock, Erie Basin, every evening, at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, Erie Basin.

Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky and Green Bay Line. Central Railroad Steamers.

EQUATOR,	EQUINOX,
ARAXES,	EUPHRATES,
ECLIPSE,	COMET,
ROCKET,	MARQUETTE,
CUYAHOGA,	ORONTES,
FOREST QUEEN.	

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, at 7 o'clock P. M. For freight and passage apply to C. D. Dole, Agent, office foot of Michigan street. For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad apply to the following Agents: EVERETT CLAPP, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York. HUGH ALLEN, [illegible] A. COLSON, No. Astor House, New York. R. G. CHASE, 118 Pier, Albany, N. Y. E. R. CHASE, 19 River street, Troy, N. Y. J. L. HURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit, Mich. J. T. TALLMADGE, Mississippi and Prairie Du Chien Railroad Dock, Milwaukee. E. A. BUCK, Green Bay, Wis. Western Transportation Co., Erie Basin, Buffalo. CONSIGNEES: BOND & MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio. PECKHAM & SMITH & CO., Toledo, Ohio. W. T. DILL, Sandusky, Ohio. JOHN HEARN & CO., Erie, Pa. DUTTON & RAYMOND, Racine, Wis. KENOSHA PIER CO., Kenosha, Wis. H. WRIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill. J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis. C. Y. RICHMOND, Down Freight Agent, North Dearborn street. J. W. TUTTLE, Up Freight Agent, ap14-p305-3m Foot of State street, Chicago, Ill.

THE Northern Transportation Co'y OF OHIO Is prepared to transport property between Boston, all Points in New England, New York and the West, With promptness, care and dispatch. This well known Line of Fourteen First-class Screw Steamers, connects at Ogdensburg with the Railroad for Boston and all Points in New England; At Cape Vincent with the Railroad and Propeller Line between Cape Vincent and New York, And at Oswego with a LINE OF 25 FIRST CLASS CANAL BOATS Between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York, Forming a DAILY LINE from Boston, New York, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent and Oswego to Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit, AND A TRI-WEEKLY LINE TO Chicago, Milwaukee and Intermediate Ports. AGENTS: J. Myers, 128 Broadway, New York. John Hooker, 7 State street, Boston. Geo. A. Eddy, Ogdensburg. H. J. Crevoln, Cape Vincent. J. H. Crawford, Oswego. Pelton & Bevan, Cleveland. Walker & Hayes, Toledo. E. R. Mathews, Detroit. O. J. Hale, Milwaukee. Taylor, Murray & Co., Racine. CLARY & HOWE, Agents, Foot of North Lasalle st., Chicago.

1862. MISSOURI RIVER 1862. PACKET LINE. ST. JOSEPH AND OMAHA, IN CONNECTION WITH THE HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD. STEAMER OMAHA, Captain F. B. KERCHEVAL. S. ED. DAY, Clerk. STEAMER WEST WIND. Captain J. D. HOOPER. W. W. COPELAND, Clerk. WILL LEAVE ST. JOSEPH TRI-WEEKLY During the Season, For Forest City, White Cloud, Rulo, Arago, Aspinwall, Brownville, Peru, Nebraska City, Plattsmouth, Council Bluffs and Omaha, on the arrival of the Express Passenger Train from St. Louis and the East. [illegible] To Travelers and Shippers to the Upper Missouri, [illegible] Overland Transportation Companies [illegible] THROUGH CONTRACTS MADE [illegible] STEAMER ALEX. MAJORS, Captain SAMUEL BURKS, JNO. A. NICELY, Clerk, [illegible] Tickets Sold on Board of all the Boats [illegible] Or, E. C. FERGUSON, Secretary, Saint Joseph, Mo.

Railroads.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. On and after Sunday, May 11th, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot as follows: 7:15 A. M. (Sundays excepted,) arriving at Peoria at 3:30 P. M.; Logansport at 9:30 P. M.; Decatur at 3:13 P. M.; Springfield at 4:55 P. M.; Naples at 7:35 P. M.; Quincy at 11:35 P. M.; Vincennes at 10:30 P. M.; St. Louis at 9:00 P. M.; Terre Haute at 3:10 A. M.; Cairo at 4:10 A. M. 9:30 P. M. (Saturdays excepted,) arriving at Decatur at 1:50 A. M.; Springfield 3:35 A. M.; Naples 6:10 A. M.; Quincy 9:30 A. M.; Alton 7:10 A. M.; St. Louis 7:30 A. M.; Terre Haute 3:25 P. M.; Vincennes 1:30 P. M.; Evansville 5:10 P. M.; Cairo 4:45 P. M. On Saturdays a Train will be run to Kankakee, leaving Chicago at 5:00 P. M. Trains arrive at Chicago at 3:50 A. M. and 11:35 P. M. Sleeping Cars on Night Trains. Baggage Checked to all important points. For tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot.

FOR HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.

Trains Leave Chicago:	Leave Wood Lawn:
9:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
12:00 M.	9:45 A. M.
4:40 P. M.	1:50 P. M.
6:15 P. M.	5:45 P. M.
10:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass Agent. W. R. ARTHUR, Gen'l Sup't.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE. CHANGE OF TIME. Trains leave Chicago at 9:00 A. M. Day Express, (except Sundays,) 9:30 P. M. Night Express (except Saturdays.) Trains arrive from St. Louis at 5:35 A. M. and 9:00 P. M. Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leaves Chicago at 4:00 P. M. and arrives at 9:45 A. M. my12 C. H. ALLEN, Sup't.

To Grain Shippers.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS. RICHARDS' IRON CORN SHELLER, FOR Warehouses, Distilleries and Farms BUSHELS PER DAY.

Capacity of No. 1	- - -	3,000 to 5,000
" " 2	- - -	1,000 to 2,000
" " 3	- - -	500 to 800

WARRANTED TO SHELL CLEAN IN ANY CONDITION OF GRAIN, And put the same in superior order for market. Refer to ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, NORTON & CO., Chicago and Lockport. J. C. RICHARDS, MANUFACTURER, 190 and 192 Washington St. N. B.—Onhand a complete stock of New and Second Hand Portable and Stationary Engines. ap23-p296-t-w-s-1y

Brandies, Gin, Wines, &c.

M. DIVERSY, of the firm of LILL & DIVERSY, Importer and Jobber of WINES and LIQUORS. Rectifier and Distiller of Pure Spirits and Whisky. Depot for Lill & Diversy's Stock and Pale Cream Ale, Lager Beer, Porter and Malt Vinegar. Having purchased of JEROME MYERS the entire stock of Imported WINES and LIQUORS of the late firm of J. E. S. FULLER & CO. It is offered to cash and prompt paying customers, at the lowest rates. This stock is large and well selected, and consists of some very choice old Liquors, and in addition to my former stock, comprises one of the largest and best assortments in the West. The agency of the late firm of J. E. S. Fuller & Co., for celebrated Champagne Wines and Bitters, has been transferred to me, making me Sole Agent in Chicago for G. H. Mumm & Co's CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNE WINES. Also, Agent for DR. J. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, And DRAKE'S CATAWBA BITTERS. Fine Old Rye, Bourbon and Monongahela Whisky constantly on hand. Persons wishing to purchase GOOD LIQUORS, at a Low Price, are requested to call and examine the stock. No. 39 South Water Street, Between Wabash and Michigan avenues, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 3358.

Having sold the entire stock of Wines and Liquors lately owned by J. E. S. Fuller & Co. to M. DIVERSY, I most cheerfully recommend him to all the patrons of the late firm. [my24-r615-1m] JEROME MYERS.

Scales.

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD SCALES! OF ALL KINDS. Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., je13-s138-1y 172 Lake Street, Chicago.

North Side Shoe Store.

A NEW AND FIRST-CLASS BOOT AND SHOE STORE ON THE NORTH SIDE. WISWALL & DAY Have just opened at No. 26 North Clark street, a new and complete stock of Boots and Shoes, and would respectfully invite the attention of the public to an examination of their stock. The citizens of the NORTH SIDE Particularly, will find it to their interest to favor us with their patronage, as we shall endeavor to keep our assortment constantly filled with fresh and desirable goods. WISWALL & DAY, je6-r947-1m 26 North Clark street.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

NEW FIRM AT THE OLD STAND. IGNATZ HERZOG, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, and Cap Trimmings. I have just received a large and splendid assortment in the above articles, and will sell them at prices equal to the lowest in the market. The latest styles of FUR, WOOL and SILK HATS. IGNATZ HERZOG, No. 162 Lake street. Highest market price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs. ap10-s519-1y

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ESTATE OF WILLIAM VAN ANTWERP, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that I have fixed upon a term of the County Court of Cook County, in the State of Illinois, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in said County and State aforesaid, on the Third Monday of August next, being the eighteenth day thereof, for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of William Van Antwerp, late of Warren County, and State of New Jersey, deceased. All persons having claims against the same are notified and requested to attend then and there, for the purpose of having their claims adjusted. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Administrator of the Estate of William Van Antwerp, deceased. Chicago, Ill., July 3d, A. D. 1862. jy4-s616-6w

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Trustee, &c., will, in pursuance with the powers in a Deed of Trust dated August 1st, 1859, executed by Charlotte Barns and Charles H. Barns, her husband, sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, Lot three (3) in Block fifteen (15), in the Canal Trustee's Subdivision of the west half and the west half of the northeast quarter of Section seventeen (17), in Township thirty-nine (39) North Range fourteen (14), east of Third Principal Meridian, in said City of Chicago. Said sale to be made on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day. L. C. PAINE FREER, Trustee, &c. Chicago, June 19th, 1862. je21-s522-4w

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE. STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—County Court of Cook County. Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of Doliver Walker, deceased, will appear before the said Court, at the July Term thereof, to be holden on the third Monday of July, A. D. 1862, at the Court House in said County, for the purpose of having all claims and demands against the estate, adjusted, when and where all persons having such claims are requested to present and file the same. ABIGAIL F. WALKER, Administratrix Estate Doliver Walker. Chicago, June 2d, 1862. je3-s905-4w

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Richard K. Swift and Melissa A. Swift, his wife, and James C. Johnson and [illegible] by their certain mortgage deed, dated [illegible] [illegible] WILLIAM K. OGDEN. Chicago, June 23, 1862.

Railroads. 16

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:—Day Express leaves at 9:00 A. M. and arrives at 9:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted); Night Express leaves at 9:30 P. M. (Saturdays excepted), arrives at 6:25 A. M. (Mondays excepted); Aurora Accommodation leaves at 5:30 P. M. and arrives at 9:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted). C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

DETROIT AND CHICAGO RAILROAD LINE. On and after MONDAY, May 5th, the Michigan Southern Railroad Company will run a passenger line between Chicago and Detroit, via Adrian, without change of cars, making direct connections with all Canadian lines from Detroit. Elegant coaches, with raised ventilated roof, and Ruttan's Dusters, will run through on day trains. Luxurious sleeping cars of the latest improvements will run through on night trains. The distance is shorter than by any other line. The time and rates of fare will be the same as on other routes. Leave Chicago at 7 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. Arrive at Detroit at 6:30 P. M. and 7 A. M. Arrive in Chicago at 6:15 P. M. and 6:00 A. M. Tickets sold at all the principal ticket offices in the Northwest. Also, at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, and at the Depot, corner Van Buren and Sherman streets, Chicago. my6-r97-3m L. P. SAWYER, General Passenger Agent.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Michigan Southern and Lake Shore RAILROAD. On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows: NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS: 7:00 A. M. daily (except Sunday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Elkhart with train on Air Line Road, at White Pigeon with trains for Three Rivers, at Adrian with trains for Jackson, at Air Line Junction with trains for Monroe and Detroit. NIGHT EXPRESS: 7:00 P. M. daily (except Saturday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Air-Line Junction with trains for Detroit. Trains arrive from the East at 12:00 A. M. and 11 P. M. All the above trains make regular connections to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all points East. Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements, run between Cleveland and Chicago without change on Night Trains. Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, or at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets. JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Sup't, Toledo, O. L. P. SAWYER, Gen'l Western Ag't.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS. On and after SUNDAY, May 4th, 1862, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows: 7:00 A. M.—(Except Sunday) arrives at Detroit at 6:00 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 4:00 A. M., Albany 1:00 P. M., New York 10:30 P. M., Boston 11:30 P. M. 7:00 P. M.—(Except Saturday), arrives at Detroit at 6:00 A. M., Suspension Bridge 6:15 P. M., Albany 3:30 A. M., New York 10:00 A. M., Boston 3:30 P. M. Cincinnati Trains via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at 7:00 A. M., Mail Train 5:30 P. M., Fast Express, arrive in Chicago at 8:15 A. M., Fast Express; at 8:15 P. M., Night Mail Train. The 7:00 P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage. Ruttan's Patent Ventilators are run on Day Express Trains. Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains. Baggage Checked Through. THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot. R. N. RICE, General Superintendent. J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD, FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS. On and after MONDAY, May 5th, 1862, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted,) as follows: 9:15 A. M. and 9:0 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 12:45 P. M. and 12:30 P. M. Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at 11:30 A. M. and 6:15 P. M. WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 5:30 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 8:30 A. M. my3 S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!! CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR-LINE RAILROAD, Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville. TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows: 7.00 A. M.—Day Express and Mail (Sundays excepted.) 7.00 P. M. Night Express (Saturdays excepted.) Arrive at Cincinnati at 8.30 A. M. and 9.00 P. M. SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS—At Indianapolis for Frankfort, Columbus, Madison, Lawrenceburg, Jeffersonville and all points in Central and Southern Indiana; also for Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington, and all points South. EASTERN CONNECTIONS—At Anderson and Richmond for Piqua, Urbana, Dayton, Xenia, Columbus, and all points in Central and Eastern Ohio. Connections at Cincinnati for Hamden, Marietta, Parkersburg, and points on the Ohio River. Tickets by this line can be obtained at all principal Railroad Offices in the Western States, and at the Company's Office, No. 133 Randolph street, Chicago (under the Sherman House.) JOHN BRANDT, Gen. Sup., Richmond, Ind. CHAS. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent, Columbus, O. SAM'L A. LEWIS, West'n Pass. Agent, Chicago.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Madison, Dunleith, Madison, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Berlin, Watertown, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c. TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS: Day Express 9.00 A. M. Through without change of cars. Night Express 9.00 P. M. Through without change of cars. Connecting at Prairie du Chien and La Crosse with boats for St. Paul. Trains arrive at 8:30 A. M. and 6:15 P. M. E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent. GEO. L. DUNLAP, Sup't.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME. Summer Arrangement, commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1862. Trains leave Chicago, Day Express and Mail, (Sundays excepted,) 9:00 A. M.; Night Express, (Saturdays excepted,) 11:00 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, Sundays excepted, 5:00 P. M. Through Trains arrive, Saturdays excepted, 6:15 A. M.; Joliet Accommodation 9:45 A. M. JOHN F. TRACY, Gen'l Sup't.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at 7:30 A. M. Fast Line, (except Sundays.) 7:00 P. M. Night Express, (except Saturdays.) 3:00 P. M. Accommodation for Valparaiso. Arrive at Chicago at 5.15 A. M. and 6:15 P. M. For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh. Also—For ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON. And all intermediate stations between Chicago and the cities above named. Sleeping Cars on night trains, and Baggage Checked through to all Eastern Cities. But one change of cars between Chicago and N. York via Allentown or Philadelphia. Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago. WM. P. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent. A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

1862. THE 1862. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R. 255 Miles Double Track, (with its connections,) IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE, FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED To all the Eastern Cities! THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST! THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA (with close connections from Western Cities,) ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, And close connections at Harrisburg for BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON. FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK One train runs daily (435 miles,) VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS Arriving in advance of all other Routes. EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK. Tickets for Sale to Boston by Boat or Railroad. Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines. FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE. SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS TO PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE. FREIGHTS! [illegible] LIVE STOCK. [illegible]

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. [illegible]

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD. [illegible]

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1862.

THE CITY.

COOL.—The police are to be provided with straw hats during the heated term.

☞ Messrs. Huntington & Co., No. 7 Clark street, as will be seen by their advertisement, have on hand lemons in quantities to suit purchasers.

AUCTION.—John Parker will sell this morning at nine o'clock at his salesroom Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn street, a large lot of Furniture, Chairs, &c.

SENT TO THE REFORM SCHOOL.—James Marshall, a lad thirteen years old, was sent to the Reform School yesterday, at the intercession of his brother.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The case of Meyer against the city for false imprisonment was still on trial at the adjournment of the court yesterday.

PERSONAL.—Unforeseen circumstances prevented the departure of Brig. Gen. Julius White, on Tuesday, as announced. He left last evening, and will report himself to the War Department for immediate service.

HORSE STOLEN.—Some daring thief, on Monday evening last, stole a valuable horse from Franklin and Brown, grocers, corner of Desplaines & Adams streets. No clue has yet been obtained to the thieves.

BOY LOST.—A boy some seven years old, the son of George Brown, residing on West Lake street, near the Island Queen engine house, left his home on Tuesday morning and has not been heard from since.

THE FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—Major S. B. Raymond of the fifty-first regiment will leave for his command on Tuesday next. He will take with him any parcels left at Munson's No. 140 Lake street before that time.

SMALL POX.—A child three years old, belonging to an immigrant, died of the small pox at the Galena depot yesterday. We learn that the body was taken in charge by County Agent Hansen, and by him interred.

FINED.—Benjamin Burnish, a well-known man about town, was fined three dollars, yesterday, at the Police Court, for an aggravated assault upon Leonard C. Hugunin, a well-known resident of this city.

DROWNED.—We regret to learn of the death by drowning in the Straits of Mackinac, on the second of July, of Hezekiah G. DeGolyer, brother of D. L. DeGolyer, Esq., of this city. His body has not been recovered. Montreal and Troy, N. Y. papers please notice.

HANDSOMELY DONE.—The Sabbath School connected with the First Baptist Church of Joliet, during their excursion to this city on the 4th, took up a collection on the cars for the benefit of the Douglas Monument Fund. The contributions amounted to $20.

SHARP.—A man named James Haskin, a discharged volunteer, while walking from the Court House to McVicker's, yesterday, was victimized by some enterprising thief, who cut a hole in his pocket, and appropriated his purse.

LADIES' HOSPITAL RELIEF SOCIETY.—The ladies composing the Finance Committee of the above Society are requested to meet this day, Thursday, at 4 p. m., at Bryan Hall. Also all persons who received tickets for sale for the excursion to Babcock's Grove, will please report at the same time and place.

"KINGDOM COMING."—We learn that the demand for this popular song, by our talented townsman Henry C. Work, continues unabated. Large orders have been received within a day or two from eastern publishers, where it is just being introduced and sung. The sale has already reached eight thousand copies.

"EMANCIPATION SONG."—This new song by J. P. Webster has just been issued by Higgins in capital style, as advertised in another column, and we venture to predict, will prove among the most popular songs of the day. The music is excellent. The great popular heart beats responsive to the sentiment contained in the chorus: "Hallelujah to the day, d' emancipation coming."

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—A most agreeable place for a pic-nic excursion is Haas' Park, at Harlem Station, on the Galena road, only ten miles from the city. It possesses all the qualifications necessary to enjoyment, being spacious, naturally beautiful, cool, shady, easy of access from the city, and thoroughly fitted up with pic-nic appliances. It is one of the pleasantest spots in the vicinity of this city, and we commend it to excursionists.

ABOUT DOGS.—Since the 1st of July, the number of dogs slaughtered in obedience to the proclamation of the Mayor, exceeds three thousand. The officers have been compelled to "let up" for a few days, on account of impossibility of securing the removal of the carcasses before they become offensive. A scavenger is employed night and day at this business.

RE-ARREST OF PIPER THE FORGER.—It will be recollected that the individual whose name forms the caption of this paragraph, was arrested and brought to this city several weeks since. Subsequently he contrived to escape, and for a time nothing was heard of him. He has recently turned up at Tioga, Tioga county, Pa., where he has been re-arrested on the charge of forging a draft for $4,000.

BOUND OVER.—William McBride, an accomplished rascal, was examined before Judge Milliken yesterday afternoon, on the charge of uttering five dollar counterfeit notes on the Weedsport Bank, Cayuga county, N. Y. A large number of these notes—over a hundred—have recently been passed in this city. McBride was declared guilty and ordered to recognize in the sum of $500 for his appearance at the Recorder's Court.

ACCIDENT ON THE MILWAUKEE ROAD.—About two o'clock yesterday morning, as the early inward freight train on the Chicago and Milwaukee railroad approached Evanston Station, the engine ran over a cow lying on the track and three cars were thrown off and overturned. No serious damage resulted except the breaking of the cars. No one was injured.

BOUNTY TO RECRUITS.—Capt. John Christopher, Acting Assistant United States Commissary in this city, received orders yesterday from the War Department at Washington to pay from the fund for collecting, drilling and organizing volunteers, the usual two dollar premium, and, in addition, twenty-five dollars bounty at the time of muster, to each man hereafter recruited. This is paying one quarter of the $100 bounty offered to volunteers in advance.

STABBED.—John Moore, the keeper of a shoe shop on Kinzie near Rush street, was stabbed Tuesday evening, in a manner at first to induce well founded apprehensions for his recovery. No arrests have been made, as the wounded man obstinately refuses to name the perpetrator of the deed. The circumstances attending the affray are as follows: Just at dusk a man came into the shop and began to quarrel with Moore about a stolen watch, when the lie being given, he seized a shoe knife from the bench and plunged it into Moore with the result above stated.

MARRIED IN THE POLICE STATION.—The marriage knot was tied by Judge Milliken, in Superintendent Bradley's office yesterday morning, under interesting circumstances. Catharine Nash had preferred a charge of bastardy against one Patrick Sullivan, upon which he was examined, and required to give bonds in the sum of $500 for his appearance at the August term of the Recorder's Court to answer. Patrick was unable to give the required security, and after much persuasion consented to be married, saying that after the ceremony he should desert the fair Catharine. He paid the usual sum for a marriage license and was spliced forthwith, not, however, without the fair bride entering her protest against the extortionate price demanded by the official for the document.

NEW RAILROAD TO AURORA.—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad company have decided to construct a road from Chicago to Aurora, a distance of thirty-six miles. Thus far the trains of the C. B. & Q. R. R. have been run between this city and the Junction, thirty miles west, on the track of the Chicago and Dixon Air Line road. It is now the design of the company to lay a track from this city to Aurora by the nearest and most direct route practicable. The new road will run in nearly an air-line, passing through Lyons in this county, and Naperville, the county seat of Du Page, thus shortening the distance to Aurora by eight or ten miles. A competent corps of engineers were put to work on the route last Monday, commencing the survey at Aurora and working towards Chicago.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Annual Election of Teachers.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Education was held here yesterday afternoon at their rooms. Present: Messrs. Haven, Moseley, Foster, Steele, Ryder, Holden, Ward, Prindeville and Taft.

Upon motion, the reading of the minutes was omitted.

SUSPENSION OF SALARIES.

Mr. Moseley offered a resolution that all teachers must be subject to any modifications or changes in the duties assigned them or in their salaries, and if at any time the schools should suspend that their salaries should cease during the suspension. Carried.

TEXT BOOKS.

Mr. Steele recommended the adoption of the following text books in place of those of a similar character now in use: Harris' mental Philosophy, Haven's Moral Philosophy, Cornell's Primary, Grammar and High School Geographies, Webster's Elementary spelling Book, Sarkent's Standard Series of Readers and Primmers. Laid over.

REMOVAL.

Mr. Ryder, of a special committee, reported in favor of removing the school house now located upon the lot, corner of Wabash avenue and Twelfth street, to the southwestern corner of the Jones school lot, corner of Harrison and Clark streets, at a cost of $200. Adopted.

THE HAVEN SCHOOL DISTRICT.

The same reported that the boundaries of the Haven school district should be as follows: Southern limit, Old street; Northern limit, Peck court and Polk street. This location will take from the Moseley school 200 pupils, and give to the Haven between 600 and 700. It will also relieve the Jones school, leaving it between 400 and 475 pupils. The report was adopted.

THE HIGH SCHOOL EXHIBITION.

Mr. Steele moved that the High School Committee take all proper measures to preserve order at the Bryan Hall exhibition on Friday, and that no children be admitted except members of the masters' divisions in the grammar schools, unless accompanied by parents. Carried.

Mr. Foster moved that Mr. Holden be added to the High School Committee *pro tem* as Mr. Newberry was absent, and Mr. Wentworth (was at the farm). Carried.

ELECTION OF TEACHERS.

Mr. Taft moved to proceed with the election of teachers for the ensuing school year. Carried.

MR. MOSELEY INSISTS.

As preliminary to the election, Mr. Moseley called up the rule requiring the election of teachers to be done with closed doors. As no one else seemed to care anything about it, and the reporters were busy in copying resolutions, the latter unfortunate individuals retained their places.

AND AGAIN.

Mr. Moseley once more suggested his rule, and as profound silence followed the suggestion the aforesaid unfortunates retained their places.

AND STILL AGAIN.

Mr. Moseley desired to know if the rules of the Board were not to be enforced. The President blandly supposed they ought to be, and the reporters "skedaddled."

AND THEY ELECT.

After closing the doors, windows and key holes, and locking in a reporter's sky blue umbrella, thereby compelling him to go out unsheltered in the wet, the Board proceeded with the election. The teachers elected are as follows:

Chicago High School—George Howland, Principal; Edward C. Delano, Bradford Y. Averell, George C. Clarke, James R. Dewey, George P. Welles, George E. Adams, A. Henry Van Zwoll, Oscar Faulhaber, (election deferred); S Grace Thompson.

Dearborn School—George D. Broomell, Principal; Alice C. Jennings, Alice L. Barnard, Rose G. Bateson, S. Augusta Goold, Sarah G. Merriman, Assistant Principal; Mira Felker, Carrie Whitehead, Ella C. Bradley, Celia M. Cleaves.

Jones School—Willard Woodard, Principal; Harriet Barnes, Head Assistant; Nellie S. Philips, Lavinia C. Perkins, Mrs. E. H. Brown, Assistant Principal; Olive Backus, Ellen M. Wadsworth, Isabella H. Thompson, Isabella Morris, Marian Mackway.

Twelfth Street Branch of Jones School—M. Frances Hendrick, Laura A. Kellogg.

Taylor Street Branch of Jones School—Lucy A. Williams, Eliza L. Goss.

Griswold Street Branch of Jones School—Abbie M. Sanford, Cordelia M. Hawley.

Scammon School—Daniel S. Wentworth, Principal; Jemima V. Austin, Martha A. Merriman, Emily L. Beach, Mary L. Reed, Hannah Cook, Helen C. Litchfield, Assistant Principal; Kate K. Raworth, Eliza E. Ransom.

Union Street Branch of Scammon School—Judith A. Gaffney, Carrie Hatch.

Madison Street Branch of Scammon School—Martha P. Fenimore.

Kinzie School—Benjamin D. Slocum, principal; Rebecca E. Jones, Essie H. Gould, E. S. Tanner; Ada F. Gifford, assistant principal; Alice M. Williams, C. G. Whipple, Carrie C. Youse.

Branch of Kinzie School—Lizzie M. Rickcords, Kate Lonergan.

Franklin School—Albert G Lane, principal; Eliza Archard, Ellen W. King, Emma Dickerman; Naomi Dougall, assistant principal; Elizabeth C. Rust, Anna M. Cooper.

Branch of Franklin School—Sarah A. Whitehead, Rebecca C. Southworth.

Washington School—Benjamin R. Cutter, principal; Helen A. Butler, Emma F. Chamberlain, Annie Kennicott; Agnes M. Manning, assistant principal; Lucy A. Kendall, Mary L. Hull, Lena Stow.

Curtis Street Branch of Washington School—Julia A. Nelson, Sophia L. Dean.

Indiana Street Branch of Washington School.—Helen D. Kendall, Ada C. Miller.

Union Street Branch of Washington School.—Maria K. Jennings, Clara E. Thatcher.

Moseley School.—Samuel A. Briggs, principal; M. Louise Wilson, head assistant; Carrie E. Haff, Emily L. Briggs, Mary E. Reed Catharine C. Fox, Mary L. Hobart Rachel A. Coale, Hannah Dickinson, Julia C. Goold, Mary E. Clark, Eliza Lundegreen.

Brown School.—Samuel H. White, principal; M. S. Sherman, Allie A. Lovaless, Mary J. Creswell, M. J. Coin, Clara H. Perkins, Lizzie Skelton, Lydia C. Avery.

Foster School.—George W. Spofford, Principal; Jennie E. McLaren, Head Assistant; Eliza Prentiss, Sarah E. Bliss, Sarah J. Ellithorpe, Ann E. Alden, Belinda N. Jones, Ann E. Winchell, Sarah J. Buchanan Sylvia E. Walker, Melissa B. Rounds, Susan E. Church, Catharine Bomhof, Arvilla Crawford.

Branch of Foster School:—Fanny S. Paige, Francis E. Macantyre.

Ogden School.—F. S. Haywood, Principal; Hattie E. Crandall, Head Assistant; Caroline M Westcott, Juliet B. Smith, Martha Myers, Mary A. Wilmans, Anna M. Duffy, Frances M. Smith, Sarah F. Austin, Julia E. Keith, Achsa C. Mott, Kitty Craig.

Newberry School.—Curtis C. Meserve, principal; Emma Hooke, Eva Lewis, Ellen J. Stevens, Ellen V. Lamb, Amelia S Russell, Ella A. Kimball, Eliza C Boyce, Carrie E. Young.

School No. 12.—Eugene L. Akin, principal; Sue M. Weatherhead.

Branch of School No. 12.—Rebecca Gosselin, Charlotte A. Lamb.

Skinner School.—A. N. Merriman, principal; Sophia J. Marshall, head assistant; Annie Y. Lewis, Gertrude Van Patten, Annie L. Woodford, Sarah J. Fleming, Julia R. Graves, Martha Throop, Sarah M. Bishop, Susan A. Swift, Lizzie M. Kennedy, Louise M. Dunning, Phebe J. Bailey, Leonice B. Woodford, Annie E. Trimmingham, Ida R. Dewey, Orilla L. Salisbury, Emma C. Revell, Mary G. Sinclair, Annie K. Moulton, C. A. Norman.

Miss Shockley was elected a teacher, but no definite situation is yet assigned her.

The resignation of Artie C. Hicks, teacher in the Kinzie School was received and accepted.

Upon motion, the Board adjourned.

The Day of Small Things in Education in Chicago.

No fact connected with the history of Chicago reflects more credit upon its citizens than the lively interest they have ever manifested in the welfare of literary institutions. This interest has not been like an occasional outbreak gushing from a shallow fountain with each copious shower of prosperity, drying up when the trying seasons of drouth came on. It has been constant and perennial—rising with the first consolidation of the people who newly emigrated here, and gaining strength and power with the increasing commercial growth of the city. Chicago was settled by men of mind; they came here when it was scarcely a speck on the political or civil map of the continent. They pitched their tents not for what there was, but for what was to be. They were men of faith, and were willing to work and wait. In the development of the rich regions westward, and far to the North, they saw clearly its ultimate commercial importance. Resting upon the head waters of that vast chain of lakes which links the rills of the West to the Atlantic—protected on all sides by a friendly people whose interest can never become adverse to her prosperity, they knew that neither foreign invasion nor domestic turmoil could ever check her progress.

Seeing this and knowing by the experiences of all nations and of all communities, that permanent prosperity and personal security depended more on the degree of intelligence and moral purity of the people, than on the amount of aggregated wealth, they wisely set to devising plans for promoting this end, and for perpetuating to generations that shall dwell, here the blessings of knowledge and virtue.

THE FIRST SCHOOL.

There are many interesting facts connected with the early educational movements in this city which may be gleaned from the old citizens—the reports of the Superintendents of Public Instruction, and the current newspapers of the day. Thus we find that Robert A. Forsyth in the winter of 1810 and 1811 opened the first school. He had attained the mature age of thirteen years. John H. Kinzie, a lad of six years, was his first pupil. The text book used was a spelling book—probably Webster's elementary. That arrived in this city from Detroit in a chest of tea. This was beginning the good work rather young, but masters Forsyth and Kinzie have both made their marks in manhood as well as in youth.

The children of to-day can scarcely realize the primitive condition of our city at those early times. Even the political economist is staggered at the facts. General Scott informed the writer that he visited the city forty-two years ago, and that it then contained only a dozen houses. They were built of logs, and were occupied by the families of officers connected with the military garrison, and some Indian traders stationed here.

THE LOG CABIN SCHOOL.

In the fall of 1816, Wm. L. Cox, a discharged soldier, opened a school in one of these log cabins, standing near the present locality of McCormick's reaper factory. The building belonged to John Kinzie, and his family of two boys and two girls attended the school. About an equal number of children came in from other families. We find a sergeant of the garrison acting as pedagogue in 1820. Nine years later, Chas H. Beaubien emulated his example.

THE MICHIGAN AVENUE SCHOOL.

The year following, Stephen Forbes taught a school of some twenty-five pupils on Michigan avenue near Randolph street. To atone for the gloominess of the edifice, cotton sheets were hung around the room. Mr. F.'s family occupied one of the rooms, and he was assisted by his wife, a lady of intelligence and worth, who may be regarded as the first "school ma'am" with which our city was honored. Mr. Forbes was succeeded in the following year by a Mr. Foot, and he himself, directing his attentions to political life, became sheriff of the county.

The charge of the school lands was entrusted to R. J. Hamilton from '31 to '40.

John Watkins, in 1833, opened a small school on the North Side near the corner of North Water and Wolcott streets. Afterwards Col. Hamilton and Col. Owen erected a building for him on the river bank a little east of Clark street. The antiquarian would be puzzled to find this first educational monument now, amid the rattling of railway trains and the traffic of water craft.

THE FIRST INFANT SCHOOL.

Miss Eliza Chappel started the first infant school in the city in the autumn of the same year, with about twenty little folks. Her school was situated on South Water street, just above the old fort. The following year it was removed to the First Presbyterian church in a more eligible situation near the present site of the Sherman House. Her labors seem to have been appreciated by the public, and her success secured her the first appropriation of money made from the school fund. She was possessed of the genuine spirit of a teacher, and arranged for the education of teachers who should go out into new settlements to open schools. She received such candidates and furnished them boarding accommodations. Miss Ruth Leavenworth succeeded her in the winter following. John S. Wright, than whom Chicago has had no more public, spirited man, built a house expressly for the accommodation of her school at his own expense.

THE FIRST CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

The first English and classical school was opened in 1833 by G. T. Sprout of Boston, in the First Baptist Church on South Water street, near the junction of the two branches of the river. Henry Van Derbogart, M. D., took charge of this school in 1834, and was likewise succeeded by Theo. Wright, the same year, who in turn was succeeded by Jas. McClellen. Miss Warren acted as assistant from '34 to '36.

In the year 1835, Mr. Watkins' school became a public school, as Mr. Sprout's had in '34. In November of the same year, the town was divided into four districts. The total number of schools was six.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.

In the spring of '36, Miss Francis L. Willard opened a school for young ladies, in Mr. Wright's building, Miss L. Gifford, assistant. The following spring, this school likewise was made a public school.

THE SCHOOLMASTER WHIPPED.

In '36, John Brown taught a private school on the North Side, near the corner of Dearborn and Wolcott streets. Brown got into some difficulty with his pupils, and was badly whipped by them.

Edward Murphy succeeded Brown. Being aware of the former difficulties, he provided himself with an "oak sapling an inch in diameter," which, upon one occasion, he flourished so valorously as to intimidate the rowdies and awe them into order. Mr. M. was employed as a teacher here after it became a public school, at a salary of $800 per year.

The foregoing statistical account gives an imperfect outline of the schools of Chicago before the year 1837 when the town became a city. Besides the teachers already mentioned we may add the following who were engaged in the schools that year: George C. Collins, Samuel Bennett, and Miss Sarah Kellogg on the South Side; C. S. Bailey on the West Side; also A. Steel Hopkins and Hiram Baker.

THE SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

In 1839 a special act passed the legislature authorizing the transfer of the school fund of the city from the county commissioner to the city council. Under it the council were required to appoint seven school inspectors and three trustees for each district. W. H. Brown was chosen school agent in 1840, and had charge of the school fund until '53. His duties were discharged with high credit to himself as a careful and upright conservator.

The following named gentlemen composed the first Board of Inspectors under the new law: Wm. Jones, J. Y. Scammon, I. N. Arnold, N. H. Bowles, John Gray, J. H. Scott and Hiram Hugunin.

Under the new organization the following gentlemen were chosen teachers with a salary of $33.33 per month each; A. G. Rumsey, H. B. Perkins, A. D. Sturtevant and A. C. Dunbar.

SCHOOL MUSIC.

N. Gilbert was employed as music teacher in the public schools in 1842. After one year his services were dispensed with, but in 1848 vocal music was made one of the permanent branches of public school instruction.

From the date of the organization under the new school law the efforts have been constant and unwavering for a higher grade of instruction and the education of all the children of the city.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The office of Superintendent of Public Instruction was created in 1853, and John C. Dore chosen as the first incumbent in 1854. He held the office two years, when in '56 the present incumbent was selected. Many of the men who have been most active in maturing and fostering the public schools of the city are still with us. Though engaged in civic and secular duties, they lose none of their former interest in the success of the system. You may meet them occasionally during the sessions of the schools, attending upon the exercises in their class room, and often at the public examinations and exhibitions. They have lived to see schools which demanded but four teachers in 1840, employ one hundred and sixty-five the present year, and many of the earlier pupils of the schools now filling places of usefulness and honor.

The Attempted Suicide of a School Teacher.

In our issue of yesterday we published an account of an attempted suicide by a school teacher, the result, as we were informed, of an illy and hastily contracted marriage with a gentleman of this city, at Beloit upon the fifth of July. Since that publication, an interview with the friends of the parties who were present and knowing to the real merits of the case, throws an entirely different light upon the matter. They inform us that the lady and gentleman were engaged prior to their excursion to Beloit, and while visiting friends in that city, mutually arranged to marry on the spot. The ceremony was performed and the twain returned to this city, stopping at the Sherman House on Sunday. The lady, when laboring under excitement, was subject to hysterical convulsions and was accustomed to use valerian as an antidote. During Sunday she was seized with a sudden convulsive attack, and her husband went for valerian. The blundering druggist put up a compound of ammonia and valerian, commonly used as a liniment, of which the patient took a large dose, which brought on a violent fever, accompanied with fits of insanity. By evening, however, she was considerably relieved, and on Monday morning was removed to her boarding house, where she is now rapidly recovering. As far as we can learn, no trouble exists between the couple, and they are living together contentedly in their new connection, which we trust will prove a mutually agreeable one.

THEATRE.—"The Macarthy" attracted another large audience last evening, and we witnessed a marked improvement in the acting, and the working of the scenic and mechanical effects, the complication of which rendered it somewhat difficult to work smoothly on the initial performance. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Allen are rapidly becoming favorites with the audience, and the slight hoarseness which affected Mr. Allen on the opening night, has entirely disappeared. The scene of the play is laid in Ireland at the time of the rebellion of '98, but it is by no means intended to give a picture of the Irish patriots struggling for liberty. Although the meetings of the Peep O' Day boys, as their secret clubs were called, are frequently spoken of, yet no formal meeting is represented during the whole performance of the piece. Any one at all familiar with life among the Irish peasantry, as it really exists in Ireland, will at once recognize the truthfulness of the picture presented. It will be repeated this evening.

HAMBUJER AT BRYAN HALL.—This celebrated magician continues to draw good audiences to witness his astonishing feats of slight of hand and East Indian necromancy. His tricks are nearly all new, and are performed with great ease and grace, which distinguishes him from his predecessors in the *art magique*. He gives another grand *soiree* this evening, and all who have not seen him should go, for he remains but two nights longer (Thursday and Saturday.) Martenis, the world-renowned wire-walker and ventriloquist, has been engaged at an enormous expense, and will appear this evening.

There will be a grand gift matinee on Saturday, at 3 o'clock p. m., when children will be admitted for ten cents each.

SHOOTING MATCH.—The preliminary arrangements for the proposed shooting match between the well known shots, Wm. King of Springfield, and John Farnsworth, of this city, having been satisfactorily arranged, the match will come off on Tuesday next, the 15th inst., at the grounds of the World's Horse Fair, at the head of State street. It will be a match for $1,000, each party to shoot at twenty-five double and fifty single birds; ground twenty-five yards rise and one hundred yards bounds.

EXAMINATIONS.—Candidates for admission to the Normal Department of the High School will be examined at the Dearborn School on Monday morning next at nine o'clock. The examination of female teachers will take place on Friday of next week, at nine a. m., at the rooms of the Board of Education.

An Impromptu Affair at Evanston.

The return of the 37th regiment Illinois volunteers from Arkansas to Springfield, Missouri, and its removal from the immediate scene of active warfare, has furnished several of the officers of the regiment an opportunity which they were not slow to embrace, to revisit their friends in Chicago. The opportune arrival of Gen. White from that section, under orders to report himself to the War Department, also gave them an opportunity to pay their personal respects to their former commander, which they were equally glad to embrace.

An impromptu visit was suggested, and with a few invited friends they yesterday paid the General a visit. True to their soldierly instincts, the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments were bountifully supplied, and laden with tents, eatables and drinkables, a merry car load started for the suburban village of Evanston. Tents were speedily pitched, and flinging the national flag to the breeze, surmounting a secession emblem captured at Pea Ridge, the party fell to and attacked the viands with a zest and a will which soldiers only can appreciate.

It is not our intention to enlighten our readers as to the sayings and doings of this "merrie companie." An evening of enjoyment was experienced, scarcely dampened by the pouring rain which dripped continuously from dark until daylight.

In the morning they were waited upon by the professors of the Biblical Institute, and invited to visit that institution, and were cordially welcomed by Drs. Kidder and Dempster. Gen. White replied in a neat speech, after which Lieut. Col. Frisbie and Capt. Peck addressed the students, relating the history of their campaigns in the wilds of Arkansas, all of which was listened to with attention and greeted with rounds of applause.

AN EXAMPLE WORTH COPYING.—Among the graduates of the High School on Friday next, is George E. Turner, a carrier of the TRIBUNE. He came to this city an entire stranger and has supported himself through an entire educational course from common schools up by carrying the TRIBUNE, and will graduate with as high honors as the time he has been allowed to devote to his studies would permit. Here is an instance of what a boy can do for himself. Young Turner is honest, industrious, very prompt in his business and his studies, and maintains a good reputation everywhere. We commend his example to the rising generation as one every way worthy to be emulated.

ICE CREAMS, ETC.—Eckhardt & Co., No. 228 State street, are furnishing antidotes to the heated term in the shape of the most delicious ice creams, strawberries and other luxuries peculiar to hot weather. In all matters of this kind, choice confectionary, cakes and pastry of the most approved description, Messrs. Eckhardt & Co. are not to be excelled. In all its appointments their saloon is first class and invites the patronage of residents of the southern part of the city.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The case of the People *vs.* Thomas Cassidy, for arson, was brought to a termination yesterday by the rendition of a verdict of "Not Guilty." The next case on the criminal docket is that against William Conway for assault with a deadly weapon, with intent to kill.

NEW NOVELS.—"Barchester Towers," by Anthony Trollope; "Baren Honour," by the author of "Guy Livingstone," and "The Comic English Grammar," reprinted from *Punch*, have been received by J. R. Walsh, corner Madison street and Custom House Place.

HOME FOR AGED FEMALES.—An adjourned and important meeting of the Board will be held at the Home, 157 Fourth avenue, this (Thursday) afternoon at three o'clock.

E. F. DICKINSON, Sec'y.

NEW NOVELS TO LOAN.—Every novel, as soon as published, can be borrowed at the cheap book, periodical and newspaper store of P. T. Sherlock, 112 Dearborn street.

War Claim Blanks for sale at this office.—

Widows' Declaration for Bounty and Arrears.
Soldiers' Declaration for Bounty and Arrears.
Officers' Certificates of Soldiers' Disability.
Surgeons' Certificates of Soldiers' Disability.
Invalid Pension Claims.
Widows Declaration for Half-pay.
Heirs Declaration for Bounty and Arrears.
Application for Transfer of Pension.
Application of Widow for Payment of Pension.
Application of Invalid Pensioner for Payment of Pension.
Claim for Horse and Equipments.
Power of Attorney to Draw Soldier's Pay.

Sent by mail, post paid, at seventy-five cents per quire. Address

TRIBUNE OFFICE,
Chicago, Illinois.

☞ Dr. J. B. Walker, Opthalmic and Aural Surgeon. Office No. 117 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. Consultation from 9 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 5 p. m. jy3-6t

☞ For cleaning and dying gentleman's clothes go to Cook & McLean, 98 Dearborn street. This old established house do better and cheaper work than any in the city. eb31-ly

MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK OF CHICAGO, No. 8 CLARK STREET.—This institution will receive sums of money, from mechanics, laborers and others, of one dollar and upwards. Exchange on all eastern cities and Europe. Chas. T. Boggs, President; L. E. Alexander, Cashier. je26-12t

DENTAL.—Dr. Fuller's office, at No. 85 Clark street, will be closed for repairs for one week from this date.

July 4th, 1862. jy4-6t

☞ Great closing out sale of Paper Hangings, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street. jy1-1m

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-b321-ly

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUARRIES.
G. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills,
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses,
Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Ball
Bran Dusters, Picks, Proo Staffs, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnishing when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

5 horse power	$[illegible]	20 horse power	$[illegible]
8 "	575	25 "	[illegible]
10 "	675	30 "	[illegible]
12 "	800	35 "	[illegible]
16 "	[illegible]	40 "	[illegible]

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with
JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.
At very low prices.
T. W. BAXTER & CO'S
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts, Chicago, Ill.
Post Office address Box 274. oc9-b13

Safes.

$200,000 IN ONE OF
HERRING'S PATENT SAFES,
At the great fire in Pearl and Fulton sts, Jan. 28, 1862.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27, 1862.

MESSRS. HERRING & CO., NO. 251 BROADWAY:

GENTS: The large HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE you made for me a few years ago, has been put to a severe test in the great fire, corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, on the 28th inst., which entirely destroyed my building, together with many others. The fire commenced about 6 o'clock Sunday morning, and the Safe was taken from the ruins after an exposure of more than thirty hours. Your Safe contained all my books, insurance policies, and other valuable papers, besides gold and silver, bank bills, coupon bonds, &c., amounting to over TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Everything in the Safe is in perfect order, except the binding of the books, being steamed. Your Patent Champion Safe gives us great satisfaction, and has guarded safely through the fire every dollar of its contents.

Truly yours,
[illegible] FOSTER.

ANOTHER IN THE SAME FIRE—$10,000 SAVED.
GENERAL OFFICE, NEW HAVEN STEAMBOAT CO.,
NEW YORK, Jan. 28, 1862.

Messrs. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway—Gents: We had one of your Patent Champion Safes in the recent extensive fire, corner of Fulton and Pearl streets on the 30th inst. The Safe was in the third story of the Fulton Bank Building, and fell with the ruins to the cellar. It was taken from the ruins after [illegible] HOURS exposure, and was RED HOT. It contained our books, papers & a considerable amount in bank notes and about $10,000 in Treasury notes and other securities—all of which we found in good order, and unscathed. Respectfully Yours,

HENRY L. WRIGHT.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

The most reliable security from fire now known. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, lined with Herring & Floyd's NEW PATENT "CRYSTALLIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled. HERRING & CO., 59 State street. [illegible]

ERNST PRUSSING,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
No. 6 Larmon Block, Chicago, Ill.
Loans negotiated on real estate security. jy4-e613-ly

FOX & HOWARD,
CONTRACTORS FOR
DREDGING, DOCKING, BRIDGING, GRADING AND MASONRY.
Office 82 Dearborn street, Old P. O. Building, Chicago.
☞ Bridge Timber and Dock materials constantly on hand. jy4-e603-3m

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 9, 1862.

The city has been in a quandary to-day, and wise ones have been seriously taxing their wits to account for the "rampage" in the New York stock and gold market. News from the first board reported gold 115¼, a rise of 3¼ per cent. since last night. Many thought that the highest point had been reached; but at the second board it closed at 116¼, and speculation confessed itself at fault, and gave up in despair. Had stocks declined seriously, the rise in gold, with the decline, would have been attributed to some terrible war news known in New York, but not sent West; stocks, however, rose with gold, but not so rapidly. At the first board N. Y. Central rose 3¼ over yesterday's rates, and closed at 3¾ above yesterday's quotations. The close of the report for the first board was market "rampant," second board "steady." It certainly was high time that a little "steadiness" was manifested among the money kings of Wall street. Some of our bankers here ascribe the "rampant" manifestations there to a panic among the English, French and German brokers, to realize the coin upon American stocks on consignment from foreign parties, and to a fear that Congress will pass a high export duty upon coin; others attribute it to the passage of the new Treasury note bill, while others refer it mainly to the intense gambling propensities of the denizens of Wall street.

N. Y. Exchange was plenty; buying par @ ⅛ discount—selling par @ ⅛ premium; par @ ⅛ being the usual rates.

Generally, business moved along at the banks about as usual. Most of them report the offerings rather less than for some days past. The rate of discount at the leading houses is 7@10 per cent. The lower figure is the standard with several for whatever paper they are willing to take.

Gold was of course feverish, or, to speak more precisely, the market for it was varying ⅝@1 per cent. with almost every office. The buying range for the day was about 12@14, and perhaps 15 per cent. was sometimes paid. The selling price was 15@18 per cent. The fact is, not a little of the New York "rampage" was observable in our our own streets.

NEW TREASURY NOTES.—We hope that the new issue of Treasury notes will be made in fives and tens, and bills of a lower denomination. The old issue was composed too largely of large bills. They cannot circulate among the people. Orders from our banks on New York correspondents can only be filled by $50 and $100 bills, and these are too large for general circulation.

QUOTATIONS.—E. W. Morse, Agent, No. 36 Clark street, corner of Lake, sends us the following as his buying quotations for Treasury Notes, &c.:

Gold	114 @115
Old Treasury Notes	105½@106
New " "	½ prem.
Canada currency	12 prem.
Sovereigns	5.20@5.25
American silver	1.10

LAND WARRANTS—SELLING PRICES.

160 Acre Land Warrants	$35.00 each.
120 " "	70.00 "
80 " "	70.00 "
40 " "	40.00 "

SMALL CHANGE.—It is becoming difficult for our dealers to make change. We give place to the following communication on this subject, without in any way indorsing its recommendations:

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Owing to the great scarcity of silver change with which to do business, our citizens are greatly annoyed, and retail dealers have frequently to suffer considerable losses on account of not having the specie to give in change—when small purchases are made by their customers—and the exorbitantly high prices that they will have to pay for silver will so cut down their profits that it would be a losing business to sell goods when but a small purchase is made, and to have the myriad of "checks" that will be issued by every business house, which would be good but at the counter of the house issuing them, would also be a serious annoyance. Would it not, gentlemen, be a good plan for the "Board of Trade," the great business mart of the city, to take the matter into consideration and issue checks for 5, 15, 25 and 50c. redeemable in currency when presented in sums of $5.00 and upwards to the secretary or such officer that they should appoint. Let him also supply retail dealers with these checks, in sums as he may want them of $5.00, $10.00, or any amount that he may need in carrying on his business, he depositing good currency, and receiving the amount in such checks. Thus we would have a "change" currency that would be reliable, because founded on a firm and reliable basis, and it would be issued from a source that all would have perfect confidence in, and would be received in all quarters of the city, by every dealer; and thus, until the dark days shall have passed, and again we have silver that we can do business on, we will have a circulating medium that will be safe and convenient.

The above thoughts are thrown out as a suggestion, and hoping it may be acted on, I remain,

Respectfully yours,
A RETAIL GROCER.

NEW YORK BANKS.—Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury average of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last year:

	July 6, '61.	July 5, '62.	June 28, '62.
Capital	$69,357,000	$69,591,000	$69,051,000
Loans	112,134,668	148,643,718	148,346,401
Specie	45,630,025	31,794,519	30,834,636
Circulation	8,862,799	9,270,815	8,910,344
Gross Deposits	108,242,399	157,446,817	153,675,782
Exchange	17,663,649	29,949,784	25,775,074
Undrawn	90,579,753	127,496,534	127,860,718
In Sub-Treas'y	4,970,949	9,571,840	14,590,870

WISCONSIN CREDIT.—The authorities of Wisconsin, a few weeks since, issued proposals for a $50,000 6 per cent. loan. The bids were opened on Monday. It was found that $185,000 had been offered, all at par. This is very good for Wisconsin.

BURLINGTON BRANCH BANK.—Abstract of monthly statement of Burlington Branch Bank, July 7th, 1862:

ASSETS.

Gold and silver in bank	$122,131.20
Notes of other banks	48,761.00
Safety fund	27,000.00
Due from other banks	170,817.82
Other items	1,879.40
Notes and bills discounted	185,524.38
Real estate	4,000.00
Total	$553,613.60

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 93,800.00
Notes in circulation	192,713.00
Due other banks and bankers	5,761.38
Due to depositors	238,270.95
Surplus	23,068.27
Total	$553,613.60

LYMAN COOK, President.
F. W. BROOKS, Cashier.

SPECIE.—Comparison of specie exports for the corresponding period in preceding years:

1862	$30,650,874	1856	$16,236,960
1861	3,271,688	1855	17,035,455
1860	23,199,384	1854	17,014,160
1859	36,315,416	1853	9,717,668
1858	13,167,976	1852	13,202,083
1857	23,260,518		

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF NEW YORK—PROGRESS OF THE PAPER INFLATION AND SOME OF ITS EVILS.—The following is the comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York for the week ending July 1, and since January 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$1,898,669	3,235,516	2,964,712
Prev'y reported	41,744,651	63,556,589	59,928,756
Since Jan. 1	$43,643,420	66,792,106	62,193,467

The following is the comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods and general merchandise for the week ending July 4, and since January 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Dry goods	$2,134,273	224,264	995,729
Gen'l merc'dse	3,319,202	1,654,559	1,338,865
Total for week	$5,453,475	1,878,823	2,334,594
Prev'y reported	114,010,128	77,730,516	83,719,700
Since Jan. 1	$119,463,603	79,609,339	86,044,294

Included in the preceding are the imports of foreign dry goods for the week ending July 3, and since January 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week			
Entered at the port	$2,134,273	224,264	995,729
Thrown on market	1,948,257	99,879	1,218,728
Since January 1.			
Entered at the port	$50,655,474	20,028,716	24,557,750
Thrown on market	50,488,134	28,573,679	28,343,730

IOWA RAILROAD BONDS.—The Dubuque *Herald* says:

The decision of the Supreme Court of this State on the right of cities and counties to take stock in railroad companies, is exhaustive of the question at issue. This decision sweeps out of legal existence every bond given for the construction of railroads in this State by cities and counties in their corporate capacity, and leaves those who hold these bonds remediless. This is a grevious hardship, albeit, it is the law. The people of those counties of Iowa which have became involved in railroad-bond debts will rejoice at this decision, but it is a terrible disaster to those who loaned their money on those securities on the faith of the counties and cities which issued the bonds.

As it is now, millions of dollars have been loaned to cities and counties, not a dollar of which can be recovered if the decision of the Supreme Court of Iowa should be confirmed by the United States Courts. We have no fault to find with the ruling of the Supreme Court, but there is a great deal of blame resting on the judges of the same court, who decided otherwise on a former occasion, and on which decision many persons were induced to invest their money in bonds of towns and counties.

Dubuque, by the decision of the Supreme Court, is released from the payment by the county of $200,000 in bonds given to aid in the construction of the D. and P. R. R., and the city is released of liabilities amounting to $450 000—$200,000 to the D. and P. R. R. and $250,000 to the D. and W. R. R. Could this have been done without wronging creditors of what is justly due them it would be well. As it is, an inexorable rule of law subjects these creditors to a loss which may to many of them be ruinous.

We believe that every debt incurred by corporations is as binding as individual debts, and should by all rules of honor be paid, whether susceptible of legal enforcement or not.

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, July 9, 1862.

First Board—Active and higher, closing better since the adjournment.

Chi. and R Island	65¾	Michigan Southern	26¾
Galena and Chi	70½	Michigan Central	62½
Cleve. and Toledo	49¾	Reading	57¾
Mil. and P. du C	31½	Hudson	46
C. and W	20	Erie	37
do preferred	45	do preferred	63¾
Cleve. and Pitts	23¾	Mich. S'n af bonds	100
Ill. Central scrip	60¾	American gold	115¼
Panama	143	7 3-10 Treas. Notes	104

Second Board—Irregular but active.

Chi. and R. Island	65¾	Erie preferred	63¾
Cleve. and Toledo	49¾	Hudson	46¾
Galena and Chi	71½	Harlem	16¾
Ill. Central scrip	60¾	Harlem preferred	39¾
Panama	113¾	Chi., Bur. and Q	77¾
Mich. S'th'n gtd	58¾	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st.	91
Michigan Southern	26¾	Missouri 6s	49¾
Michigan Central	62¾	Tennessee 6s	54
Reading	58	United States 5s	81
Pacific Mail	105¾	Oregon ½ yearly	99¾
New York Central	92¾	United States 6s	97
Erie	37		

MONEY MARKET—Steady. 5@5½ for loans on call and 5½@6 per cent for prime paper. Sterling exchange feverish and unsettled and higher.

Banker's Bills quoted at 127@130, the latter an extreme.

American Gold has advanced to 16¼@16½ per cent. premium.

Government Stocks firmer; U. S. 6s, 1881, 103¾@103½.

7.30 Treasury Notes 104¾@104½.

Gold has advanced to 17 per cent. premium since the second board. There is much excitement, and the banks sold freely.

Sterling Exchange 129@130½.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 9, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour bris.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar bu.
Canal	20	....	63963	....	....	281
G&CURR	911	27099	24993	4441	1708	339
RIRR	500	9450	18550	500	350	....
IllCRR	1471	2450	44800	3800	350	....
CB&QRR	863	10765	27066	3662	2321	....
C&NWRR	1306	19632	2790	2400	350	800
A&StLRR	439	1000	12850	700	....	....
Total	5510	69647	215014	15503	5080	1375

	L'd lbs.	Beef Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	Wool lbs.	High Wines brls.	Lead lbs.
Canal	873	....	....	....	....	....
G&CURR	....	....	2060	....	....	....
RIRR	....	....	8230	....	202	36640
IllCRR	1319	24	3280	....	50	....
CB&QRR	2418	....	875	14993	150	....
C&NW	....	....	13682	....	....	....
A&StL	....	....	775	....	40	....
Total	4650	24	29456	18914	442	56940

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour. bris.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Bri'y. bu.
To Buffalo	3600	10300	246300	33000	2000	....
Ogdensburgh	....	11500	....	....	....	....
Goderich	516	20000	....	....	....	....
Collingwood	2550	....	450	13200	....	....
Other ports	....	450	....	....	....	....
Total	6666	42250	246750	46200	2000	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—JULY 9.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Lumber, ft	980,000	Flour, brls	5,138
Shingles, no	490,000	Wheat, bu	4,920
Staves, no	60,000	Corn, bu	152,585
Posts, no	2,000	Oats bu	46,125
Wood, cds	308	Broom corn, bales	88
Salt, brls	3,261	Hides, no	47
Fish, pkgs	60	Wool, sacks	19
Coal, tons	1,365	Hams, brls	750
		Pork, brls	21
		Lead, pigs	500

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—JULY 8.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Flour, brls	70	Lumber, ft	279,490
Corn, bu	63,464	Shingles, no	25,000
Barley, bu	286	Lath, pcs	53,000
Butter, lbs	703	Salt, brls	20
Wool, lbs	280		

There were liberal receipts of produce to-day, and a good attendance on 'Change, and the leading markets opened quiet; but as soon as the New York dispatches were received with an advance in breadstuffs, as well as the news that gold had advanced to 115¼ and Sterling exchange to 126—the demand by shippers and speculators became very active, and values improved.

There was considerable inquiry for Flour, both for the East and Canada, and prices closed at an advance of 5c per brl. About 7,500 brls changed hands, at $4.50@5.15 for winter extra; $3.75 for winter; $3 60@4.65 for spring extras; and $2.75@3.25 for spring supers.

The wheat market opened quiet but firmer, owing to the *Great Eastern's* news; and after New York was telegraphed an advance of 2@3c ℔ bushel was gained—with sales of 94,000 bu at 87c for No 1 Red winter; 83@85½c for Amber Iowa; 81@82c for No 1 spring; and 74@75½c for No 2 Spring—the market closing very firm at 83c for No 1 and 76c for No 2—holders asking 1@2c more.

Corn opened dull and easier, but a reaction took place, and it closed at an advance of ⅛@¼c per bushel, with sales of 190,000 bu at 26@27c for River Mixed afloat; 26½@28c, for Mixed in store; and 23½@24c for Rejected in store—the market closing firm at 27½c for Mixed in store.

Oats were in better demand and firmer—No. 1 selling freely at 26c. Rye shows an advance of ½c per bushel—with sales of No. 1 at 42@42½c. Barley continues scarce and firm. Highwines were quiet, with light sales at 27½@28c.

Freights were easier—with twelve engagements at 16½c for corn to Cape Vincent, 17½c for wheat to Kingston, 18½c for corn to Ogdensburgh, 18c for wheat and 17½c for corn to Oswego, and 11½@12½c for corn to Port Colborne and Buffalo.

Wool in Michigan.

On the 5th at Kalamazoo, 38@48c was paid; at Ann Arbor, on the 5th, 46@50c; at Ypsilanti, 45@50c; at Monroe, 40@45c; at Lansing 37½@48c; at Coldwater, 40@47c; at Tecumseh, 45@48c; at Allegan, 42c was the average; at Flint, 45@50c; at Albion, 40@46c; at Marshall, 47c.

Buffalo Cattle Market—July 7.

Received, 3,010 head beeves, against 2,732 head the week previous. The *Advertiser* reports a decline of ¼@½c, and sales were few.

The receipts of hogs were 4,084—a decrease of 596 head on the previous week. The market was dull, heavy and lower, with sales at $2 75@3.05.

Toledo Grain Market—July 8.

Receipts, 10,000 bu. wheat, 6,891 bu. corn. The *Blade* reports sales of Wabash Red Wheat at 97c, and M. S. Red at $1.01. Corn, 33½c.

Milwaukee Wheat Market—July 8.

Received, 64,760 bu. Wheat was dull and only about 15,000 bushels were sold at 81½c. for No. 1, and 77½c. for No. 2. No vessels were chartered.

Grain and Lumber Business at Oswego.

The following table shows the aggregate receipts of grain (flour reduced to wheat) and lumber, at this port since the opening of navigation to July 1st, in the last six seasons;

	Grain, bu.	Lumber, ft.
1857	2,303,761	31,785,162
1858	3,724,118	38,810,755
1859	1,167,705	42,062,344
1860	4,695,537	72,176,303
1861	4,088,589	52,081,178
1862	5,498,093	48,047,646

—*Oswego Times.*

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

☞ *Grain sold "in store" is subject to 1c storage, which is paid by the buyer, exclusive of the price paid for the grain to the seller. When a sale is made, in which the seller pays the storage, it is quoted "free of storage," or "f. o. b."*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 9, 1862.

FREIGHTS—Easier. The engagements were as follows:—To Cape Vincent—Schr. Lathrop, corn, at 16½c—N. Y. exch. To Kingston—Schr. Ocean Wave, wheat, at 17½c—N. Y. exch.—chartered last night. To Oswego—Schr. Forfar, wheat, via Goderich, at 18c; schr. Gerrit Smith, corn, at going rates; schr. Grenada, corn, at 17½c. To Port Colborne—schrs. Standard and David Tod corn, at 11½c. To Buffalo—prop. Caldwell, corn, at 12½c; prop. Fountain City, corn, on private terms; schrs. Ludington and John Thursby, corn, at 12c; schr. Marshfield, corn, at 11½c. To Ogdensburgh—schr Perry Hannah, corn, via Sarnia, at 18½c.

FLOUR—Received, 5,510 brls; shipped, 5,666 brls. Market more active and about 5c better. Sales 100 brls choice white winter extra at $5 15; 100 brls good do $5.00; 75 brls "Romine" do at $4 90; 100 brls mixed winter at $4.50; 500 brls "Becker's Double extra" very choice spring, r. h. at $4.65; 150 brls very good r. h. spring extra at $4 00; 300 brls "Magnolia" r. h. at $3.90; 500 brls "Bartlett's single extra" r. h. at $3.85; 400 brls "Sugar River" r. h. extra at $3.85; 150 brls good r. h. extra at $3.85; 160 brls "Junean" r. h., 200 brls "Superior" f. h., 93 brls "Oakland" r. h., and 400 brls fair extra—all at $3 80; 80 brls "East Elgin," 57 brls "Minnehaha," 82 brls "Brooks's Mills," 200 brls "Chambers & English," and 500 brls fair extra at $3 75; 70 brls "Highland Mills" and 350 brls at $3.70; 100 brls good r. h. spring extra at $3.77½; 100 brls "Trio" r. h. at $3.62½; 35 brls "Farmers" at $3 65; 100 brls "Volcano" winter superfine at $3 75; 100 brls spring super at $3.15; 160 brls good do $3.25; 181 brls "Champion" do at $3.10; 55 brls at $2.75.

WHEAT—Received 62,747 bu; shipped 42,250 bu. Market buoyant and advanced 2@3c per bu. Sales—400 bu No. 1 red winter in store at 87c; 400 bu amber Iowa in store at 83c; 6,500 bu do at 85c; 3,500 bu do at 85½c; 9,600 bu No. 1 spring in store at 81c; 7,500 bu do at 81½c; 25,000 bu do at 82c; 5,000 bu do at 82½c; 1,400 bu at 82¾c; 3,000 bu do 83c; 4,000 bu No 2 spring in store at 74c; 3,000 bu do at 74½c; 22,000 bu do at 75c; 1,500 bu do at 75½c; 1,000 bu do at 76c; 3,000 bu rejected in store at 65c. Market closing very firm at the high st figures.

CORN—Received, 115,014 bu; shipped, 246,750 bu. Market advanced ⅛@¼c per bushel. Canal Corn dull and unchanged—storage room being still very scarce. Sales: 5,000 bu choice River High Mixed afloat at 27c; 17,000 bu River Mixed afloat at 26½c; 35,000 bu do at 26c; 5,000 bu Rejected Canal afloat at 25c; 5 000 bu do at 24c; 6,000 bu Mixed in store at 26½c; 10,000 bu do at 26¾c; 25,000 bu do at 27c; 5,000 bu do at 27¼c; 1,000 bu do at 27½c; 35,000 bu do at 27¼c; 3,000 bu do at 27½c; 18,000 bu do at 27½c; 5,000 bu do at 28c; 15,000 bu Rejected in store at 23½c; 5,000 bu do at 23¼c; 5,000 bu do at 24c. Market closing firm at 27½c for Mixed in store.

OATS—Received, 15,503 bu; shipped, 46,200 bu. Market firmer. Sales: 11,000 bu No. 1 in store at 26c; 1,000 bu Rejected in store at 23c.

RYE—Received, 5,080 bu; shipped, 2,000 bu. Market ½c better. Sales: 2,200 bu No. 1 in store at 42½c; 800 bu do at 42c; 800 bu Rejected at 34c.

BARLEY—Market firm. Sales 150 bu prime at 63c del.

HIGHWINES—Quiet. Sales, 40 brls at 27½c; 100 brls do at 28c.

LARD—Firm. Sales, 50 kegs country Leaf at 7¼c; 50 brls do at 7c.

CUTMEATS—14,000 lbs Smoked Shoulders in bhds at 3½c; 4,000 lbs Bacon Sides at 4@4½c loose

CORN MEAL—10 tons unbolted at $11.50 on track.

BEANS—11 bags medium at $1.25.

HIDES—There is no change in the market. We quote Dry Flint, 12@13c; Dry Salted, 9@11c; Green Salted, 5½@6c; Dry Calf, 10@12; Green do, 6@7c.

FISH—The market is steady without change. Quotations are as follows:

No. 1 White Fish hf. brls	$2 87½@3 25
No. 2 " " "	2 62½@3 00
No. 1 Trout "	2 62½@3 00
No. 2 " "	2 50 @2 75

WOOL—Sales of 1,400 ¼ blood at 42c; 400 ⅜ ¾ blood at 43c. We quote Common Native, 25@30c; Medium, 30@35c; Fine, 38@45; Unwashed, ⅓ off.

BUTTER—The market is without change. The following are the ruling prices; Choice Dairy, 10@11c; fair to good Firkin, 8½@9½c. Grease, 6½@8c.

POTATOES—Sales of about 100 bu at 55c. We quote New Potatoes, $1.25@1 50; Old Neshannocks, 50@60c; Old Common, 40@50c.

EGGS—Fresh, 6½@7c per doz.

POULTRY—Chickens per doz, $1 25@1.50; Turkeys, per lb, 3@4c; Pigeons per doz, 40@50c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 9.—FLOUR—Market opened quiet, but after the advance in gold and sterling exchange, prices advanced fully 10c per brl, with large transactions. Sales of 6,100 brls, at $4.45@4.75 for super state; $5.00@5.10 for extra state; $4 50@4.75 for super western; $4.95@5 15 for common to medium extra western; $5 15@5 35 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, and $5 35@6 50 for trade brands. Canadian flour 10c higher, and more doing. Sales of 2,700 brls at $4 95@5.10 for common and good; $5 15@6 25 for good to choice. Rye flour quiet and steady, with small sales at $3.75@4.10. Corn meal in fair request, with sales of 1,200 brls Brandywine at $3.40 delivered.

WHISKY—Market more active and firmer. Sales 1,000 bls at 39@39c.

GRAIN—Wheat—market opened quiet, but after the advance in gold and sterling exchange, market became excited, and with a large business, prices advanced 2 to 4c per bushel. Sales, part to arrive, 58,000 bu Chicago spring at $1.00@1.10; 144,000 bu Milwaukee club at $1.07@1.13; 81,000 bu amber Iowa at $1.13@1.18; 84,000 bu. winter red western at $1.12@1.25; 198,000 bu. amber Michigan at $1.22@1 27; 14,400 bu. extra choice do at $1.28 in store; 6,200 bu. poor Kenosha club at $1 04; 47,000 bu. white Michigan at $1 30@1 35, and 6,000 bu. white Ohio at $1.30. Rye more active. Sales 15,000 bu. Canadian, and 9,000 bu. north river, both at 75c. Barley quiet and nominal. Corn decidedly more active at 1@2c ℔ bu. higher. Sales 213,000 bu, part to arrive, at 51½@53½c for old mixed western; 48@52c for new; 44@47c for unsound, and 56@57c for southern yellow. Oats firmer. Sales at 43½@45c for Jersey, Canadian, western and state.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and without material change in prices. Sugar, raw is very firm. Sales, 120 hhds 7½@8½c for Cuba; 8@9c for Porto Rico; and 8½@8¾c for New Orleans; also, sales of 800 boxes Havana at 7½@10c, with more active demand and firmer.

PROVISIONS—Pork market dull, heavy, and lower. Sales 1,344 brls. at $10 37½ for mess, latter price for choice, and $8 37@8 37½ for prime. Included in sales are 500 brls. mess delivered the 1st of next month at $10 50. Beef rules very quiet but market generally without decided change. Sales 100 brls. at $5 50@7.00 for prime; $8.00@10.00 for common mess; $11.00@12.50 for repacked mess; $13.00@14.50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull. Beef hams very dull and prices have a downward tendency. Cut meats steady and but little doing; sales 100 pkgs at 3½@4½c for shoulders, and 5c for hams. Bacon sides inactive. Lard steady with fair demand; sales 2,100 brls at 7½@8½c—the latter an extreme price. Butter selling at 9@14c for Ohio and 10@17c for state. Cheese firm at 8@9c.

BUFFALO, July 9.—FLOUR—Market quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat Market easier. Sales, Chicago spring at 89c; Milwaukee club at 99c; red winter at $1 04@1.05; amber Iowa and Racine club at 88c. Corn in fair demand. Sales at 38@38½c.

WHISKY—Market Firm.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm at 11½c for corn: 13½c for wheat.

NEW YORK IMPORTS—12,000 brls. flour, 171,000 bu. wheat, 114,000 bu. corn.

EXPORTS—1,100 brls. flour; 94,000 bu. wheat, 12,600.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.............July 9.

Stmr Mohawk, Hickey, St Joseph, 30 m staves, 8 brls fish.
Stmr Sunbeam, Morgan, Two Rivers, 61 brls salt, 32 brls fish, sundries.
Stmr Comet, Pabst, Two Rivers, 78 brls fish.
Prop Kentucky, Noble, Buffalo.
Prop Badger State, Beckwith, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Lady Franklin, Napier, St Joseph, 60 m lumber, 30 m staves.
Prop Hunter, Dickson, Goderich, 20 brls fish.
Prop J Barber, Perritt, Grand Haven, 75 m lumber.
Prop Fountain City, Pease, Buffalo, sundries.
Bark Ocean Wave, Ingraham, Buffalo, 300 m lumber.
Bark Colorado, Mason, Buffalo, 100 tons coal.
Schr Muskegon, McVae, Pier Cove, 70 cords wood.
Schr S H Lathrop, Earl, Oswego, 2,400 brls salt.
Schr Morning Light, Hea, Cleveland, 415 tons coal.
Schr Alex. Scott, South Haven, 7 cords wood.
Schr Bonestel, Culver, Baker's Pier, 20 cords wood.
Schr Grenada, Fitzgerald, Oswego, 800 brls salt.
Schr Marion, Soper, Buffalo, 410 tons coal.
Schr Annie Thorane, Johnson, Wilkinson's Pier, 62 cords wood.
Schr Return, Wells, Cleveland, 440 tons coal.
Schr Poland, Gallagan, Buffalo, 160 m lumber.
Schr J H Drake, Hardenbergh, Bay City, 230 m lumber.
Schr Gertrude, Edwards, Kewanee, 250 m shingles, 2,000 posts.
Schr David Todd, Blue Green Bay, 160 m lumber.
Schr Farfar, O'Connor, Goderich, 96 cords wood.
Schr E M Baxter, Henderson, Wellington Square.
Scow Laurel, Patterson, Webster's Pier, 53 cords wood.
Scow Harriet Anne, Hanson, Kalamazoo, 100 m shingles, 50 cords wood.
Scow Kewaxcum, Blodgett, Kalamazoo, 95 m lumber, 140 m shingles.

CLEARED.............July 9.

Stmr Baltic, Averill, Buffalo, 31 000 bu oats.
Stmr Comet, Pabst, Two Rivers, 14 brls flour, sundries.
Stmr Mohawk, Hickey, St Joseph, sundries.
Prop Lady Franklin, Napier, St Joseph, sundries.
Prop Hunter, Dixon, Goderich, 20,000 bu wheat, 576 brls flour, 83 bales broom corn, 47 hides, 19 sacks wool, 750 brls hams.
Prop Antelope, Butlin, Collingwood, 450 bu corn, 13,195 bu oats, 2,548 brls flour, 21 brls pork.
Prop J Barber, Perritt, Grand Haven.
Prop Fountain City, Pease, Buffalo, 16,000 bu corn, 2 900 brls flour, 500 pigs lead.
Bark Colorado, Mason, Buffalo, 24,300 bu corn.
Brig Alex Mitchell, Burns, Buffalo, 11,925 bu corn.
Brig F B Gardiner, Carey, Buffalo, 18,500 bu corn.
Schr Peoria, Peterson, Buffalo, 10,300 bu wheat.
Schr Pilgrim, Higgie, Buffalo, 10,700 bu corn.
Schr Frank Crawford, Gaffett, 13,650 bu corn.
Schr Muskegon, McVae, Pier Cove.
Schr Alex. Scott, South Haven.
Schr Wings of the Wind, Dick, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr S H Kimball, Judson, 21,000 bu corn.
Schr Bonestel, Culver, Baker's Pier.
Schr M H Sibley, Fargo, Buffalo, 12,000 bu wheat.
Schr International, Sullivan, Buffalo, 19,000 bu corn.
Scow Kewaxcum, Blodgett, Muskegon.
Scow Harriet Anne, Hanson, Kalamazoo.

MARINE NEWS.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, July 9, 1862.

UP—Prop. Galena; bark Sir E. W. Head, Chenango; schr. Consuello, Sweepstakes, Milwaukee Bell, Matt Root, C. N. Johnson, D. K. Morton, Oriole, Montezuma.

DOWN—Prop. Oneida; brig Lowell; schr. Onward, Phalarope, Cascade, M. M. Scott, Z. Kingford, H. A. Richmond.

Weather cloudy. Wind north-east.

DETROIT, July 7, 1862.

[On account of the storm on Monday evening we did not get our usual dispatch—EDS. TRIB.]

UP—Prop. Dunkirk, Ontario, Adriatic; bark D. Morris; schr. E. C. Roberts, Anna Craig.

DOWN—Stmr Planet; props California, Neptune; barks Golden Fleece, W. Sturgess, Major Anderson, Oneonta, Parana, Sunshine, Jesse Hoyt, Torrent, P.C. Sherman, Constitution, City of Buffalo, Milwaukee, Indiana, Flying Mist, Golden West, Geraldine, Twilight; brigs H. R. Seymour, Banner, Canopus; schrs Republic, M. S. Scott Oliver Culver, Ralph Campbell, Minnesota, York State, Storm Spirit, Contest, W. B. Hibbard, Golden Harvest, Lone Star, M. Fillmore, D. O. Dickinson, W. A. Chisholm, Gulielma, Dolphin, Lucy Raab, A. Baesch, Gray Eagle, Curtis Mann, C North, Rainbow, Acontias, Mary Morton, W. J. Whaling, Essex, Jupiter, Seabird, G. W. Holt, Altair, Sophia Smith.

MOVEMENTS OF CHICAGO VESSELS.

ARRIVED AT BUFFALO FROM CHICAGO—July 7—Prop. Iowa, Queen of the Lakes, Galena, Evergreen City; schr. Vanguard.

CLEARED FROM BUFFALO FOR CHICAGO, July 7—Prop. Mayflower, Iowa, Empire State, Galena, Queen of the Lakes; schr. Mazeppa, Collingwood, Amelia.

VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL.—We are indebted to Capt. E. P. Dorr for the following list of vessels passing through the Welland Canal:

Vessels bound West.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 4th July—		
Prop Cleveveland,	Ogdensburgh,	Chicago.
Prop Avon,	Kingston,	Chicago.
On the 5th July—		
Bark Sir E W Head,	St Catharines,	Milwaukee.
Vessels bound East.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 4th July—		
Brig Northumberland,	Chicago,	Kingston.
Brig Mahoning,	Milwaukee,	Kingston.
Schr Theodore Perry,	Chicago,	Kingston.
On the 5th July—		
Schr Mediterranean,	Chicago,	Kingston.
Bark Cambria,	Chicago,	Kingston.
Vessels discharging at the elevator—		
Bark America,	Chicago,	Green Bay.
Schr Oriole,	Chicago,	Milwaukee.
Schr Uncle Tom,	Chicago,	Chicago.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED.............July 8

Lemort, Lockport, 5,300 bu corn.
D C Wallace, LaSalle 5,00 bu corn, 873 lbs lard, 703 lbs butter.
Acme, LaSalle, 5,900 bu corn.
Huntoon, LaSalle, 5,600 bu corn, 70 brls flour.
Oneida, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn, 286 bu barley.
McNeilis, LaSalle, 5,465 bu corn, 280 lbs wool.
Carondolet, Morris, 5,600 bu corn.
Golden Cloud, Ottawa, 5,800 bu corn.
Ericsson, LaSalle, 5,800 bu corn.
Gladiator, Ottawa 5,800 bu corn.
Clorriett, Morris, 4,000 bu corn.
Hunter, Ottawa, 5,500 bu corn.

CLEARED.............July 8.

Caroline, LaSalle, 20 brls salt.
Prairie Chief, Ottawa, 76,696 ft lumber, 16 m lath.
Lamont, Lockport, 10 m lath, 25 m shingles.
Rocket, LaSalle, 90 294 ft lumber.
L C Campbell, LaSalle.
Dr. Hanley, LaSalle, 24 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Ianth, Kankakee.
Erwin, Ottawa.
D C Morton, LaSalle, 88,600 ft lumber, 6,600 m lath.

MARRIED.

On the 2d of July, by special license, at the Protestant Parish Church, Quebec, by the Rev G V Housman, Mr. SAMUEL DAVENPORT, of this city, to Miss MARY HAND, of Stockport, Cheshire, England.

DIED.

In this city, July 9th, 1862, SAMUEL MILES, of Typhoid Fever.

Friends of deceased are invited to attend the funeral services to-day (Thursday), at 10 o'clock A. M., at his late residence, No. 471 South Halsted street.

☞ Bangor (Maine) papers please copy.

In this city, on the 9th inst., ALMIRA, wife of Isaac Berd, aged 34 years.

Funeral services at the Church on Monroe street near Rucker, at 10 o'clock. Friends of the deceased are invited to attend.

On Tuesday, July 8th A. M., of Scarlet Fever, MARGARET G., youngest daughter of Dr. John and Margaret P. Evans, of Evanston.

ARMY LIST.

Now in press, and will shortly be issued from the Tribune Office, a list of

NORTHWESTERN REGIMENTS,

Comprising 260 regiments in the field, and 40 regiments organizing under the new call, in the States of

Illinois
Indiana
Wisconsin
Minnesota
Iowa
Missouri
Kansas
Nebraska and
Colorado.

These regiments embrace 9,100 Commissioned Officers, and represent

250,000 Volunteers,

Or more than one-third the grand army of the United States. The original rendezvous and present whereabouts, the notable services rendered, and all other interesting particulars of each regiment or command are given, with A LIVING LIST OF OFFICERS, their present and former commissions, officially corrected up to the latest moment.

This work has received the commendation of the highest military and civil authorities in these States, and published with their co-operation. It is therefore in effect, an

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION,

And will meet a want long felt by the army and the public. To the above is added a list of

MAJOR AND BRIGADIER GENERALS

In the United States' service, (including those nominated and not confirmed,) with their antecedents and present locations in the field—the only full and desirable list ever published—also the Brigade Quartermasters and Commissaries, Brigade Surgeons, Staff Officers etc., etc., nominated by the President up to the present month, being seven more the later than any publication at Washington.

Compiled and published by GEORGE B SMITH, (late of the Tribune editorial staff) to whom orders should be addressed.

Single copies 50 cents, sent pre-paid on receipt of price. A liberal discount to the trade, and handsome inducements to travelling agents.

JOHN R. WALSH, Newsdealer, corner of Madison street and Custom House Place, has secured the first edition, and will supply the trade at publishers prices.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The extended circulation which the above list will have, not only in the Army, but among the friends of Volunteers, makes this a valuable medium through which to advertise, and contracts may now be made. jy9 e 13 1w

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. Also, Superior Yeast Malt to Brewers.

A. O. HOBBY,
9 Board of Trade Building.

Wanted.

WANTED.—By a young man, a situation as Clerk. Understands Book-keeping and is willing to make himself generally useful. Satisfactory references given. Address "W. J. H." this office. jy8-e688-3t

WANTED.—Two Colored Girls want situations, either separately or together, to travel as Ladies' Waiting Maids, or to take care of children. Best of references given. Address Miss "T. C. H." Tribune Office. jy8-e723-3t

WANTED—A lot of second hand Tile for store floor. Persons wishing to sell will please address "X. Y. Z.," Tribune Office, stating name, and place where they may be found. jy9 e722-3t

WANTED.—A young man and wife, with no children, wish to hire a small tenement of three or four rooms to commence housekeeping in. Any one having a few suitable rooms to let, will find a good tenant by addressing Post Office Box 3082. jy8-e706-3t

WANTED—A good Blank Book Forwarder can find steady employment by applying to JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers, 122 Lake street. jy8-e685-1w

WANTED—A highly qualified Teacher of the Piano desires a few more pupils, at the reduced rate of $10 for twenty lessons. Address "E. P.," P. O. Box 1975. jy8-e686-3t

WANTED—By a prompt paying tenant, with a family of three persons, by the first or middle of August, a neat comfortable house with six or seven rooms, on the West Side of the river, between Halsted and Rucker, north of Jackson and south of Randolph street. Terms must be moderate. Address, stating terms and location, Post Office Box 289. jy8-e687-3t

WANTED—By a young man, a situation as Clerk. Understands Book-Keeping and is willing to make himself generally useful. Satisfactory references given. Address "W. J. H." jy8-e688-3t

WANTED—The loan of a good Horse and Buggy, for two or three months. Keep, incidental expenses, and one dollar per week to be paid by a gentleman living at Hyde Park House. Apply to Post Office Box 3815. jy8 e694-2w

WANTED—A Lady wishes to board in a private family where her services in Teaching Music will be considered equivalent. Reference Mrs. E. G. BOSTWICK. Address "M. A." Tribune Office. jy8-e680-3t

WANTED.—A young lady, well qualified, desires to teach one or more pupils Piano Forte Music, in a private family, as remuneration for board. Please state name and residence, and address "Teacher," Post Office Box 252, Chicago, Ill. jy8-e666-3t

WANTED—News Agents and Book Dealers in every town in the Northwest, to sell "PROF. FARR'S" NEW WORK, just out, giving agents a very liberal profit and quick sales. Inclose 30 cents for sample and price list, to Box 3207, or call at Room No. 2, 99 Dearborn street. jy4-e647-1w

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, three good Coppersmiths; also, three Tinsmiths. Apply at FULLAGER & SMEETH'S, corner Desplaines and West Randolph street. jy4-e643-1w

WANTED A Partner (an active business man) with small capital, in an old established Commission House in this city. References required. Address, with real name, "MERCHANT," Post Office Box 1258. jy4-e631-3t

WANTED—Agents. $10 to $15 per day. The success of the season is that GREAT NOVELTY the PATRIOTIC COMBINATION. A new prize package, which is in wonderful demand. Send for Circular. C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. je30-e516-2w

WANTED—AGENTS—Male or Female.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $3 to $8 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, No. 8 Metropolitan Block, or address P. O. Box 3252, enclosing three cent postage stamp, Chicago, Ill. de17-h383-6m

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn St., opposite the new Post Office,

Situations for Domestic Help.

No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties can obtain same by applying as above, or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 3215. je1-e371-1m

WANTED—Agents. The great Union Book is Headley's Life of Washington, just the book for the times. Agents wanted in every county in the Western States for this and other valuable and popular Books. Agents are meeting with unparalleled success. For full information call on or address (with stamp) O. F. GIBBS, 134 South Clark street, Chicago. Post Office Box 399. ap28-p839-3m

WANTED! WANTED!!—At MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE,

171 Washington street, near Lasalle,

Situations for GOOD RELIABLE HELP. Mrs. Bates presumes, from past years of acquaintance with the ladies of Chicago, to be able to provide them with suitable Servants. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O Box 3066. fe11-b1-ly

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 156 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box 1858. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance. de25-k85-ly

WANTED—Agents and Canvassers in every County in the Northwest. Every man seeking employment can learn full particulars for prosecuting a pleasant and profitable business, by enclosing a three cent stamp to F. A. THOMAS, Post Office Box 4353, Chicago, Illinois. ap26-p797-3m

WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED

In every City, Town, Village and County, to sell this thrilling and remarkable work.

NOW READY,

Parson Brownlow's

WONDERFUL BOOK.

ONE VOLUME.

Containing upwards of 450 pages, 12 superior Engravings, an excellent Steel Portrait, &c. Beautifully printed on fine white paper, and handsomely bound in Muslin. Price $1.25.

Sent free, by return mail, on receipt of price.

Address R. R. LANDON, Agent,

88 Lake street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

☞ Send Stamp and get Circular. je26-e450-1m

WANTED, 1000 AGENTS.

"THE MAP."

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE HISTORICAL WAR MAP,

Showing at a glance the location of every

Battle Field Stamped in Colors,

Every Fort and Fortification Distinctly marked.

In every respect the Great Map for the time.

In the margin is given a concise and accurate description of every Battle, Regiments engaged, Generals which successful, &c., &c.

☞ Retail price, 25 cents. Sample by mail, post paid, on receipt of retail price.

Agents Wanted.

LARGE PROFITS, QUICK SALES.

ADDRESS R. R. LANDON, Agent,
Post Office Box 4422,
No. 88 Lake street, opposite Tremont House.
a3-e372-1m

LOTS WANTED.

I want to purchase or lease three lots in a body, in a respectable neighborhood. Address, stating price, terms, location, &c., P. O. Box 6749. jy9 e712-3t

SOMETHING NEW! Agents Wanted To sell somewhat out useful articles of REAL MERIT, [Warranted no Humbug.]

SELLING RAPIDLY.

Enclose stamp for descriptive circulars, terms, &c

RICE & CO., Custom House Place,
CHICAGO ILL.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A New Buckeye Mower, all complete (E. Ball's Patent) for sale for $70 cash, which is one half the manufacturer's price. Apply to PETER SHIMP, 167 State street. jy8-e698-3t

FOR SALE—A fifteen horse power Stationary Engine, in good running order. Address P. O. Box 1885. jy8 e690-3t

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A farm in Illinois, 50 miles from Chicago, and one and a half miles from the Marengo Station, on the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad. Trains pass every day. The farm contains 200 acres of land, one half fenced and one-half tillable. There is a good dwelling-house on it, 31 feet square, with an addition 16x26 feet, two-story and attic. The tillable land is now under cultivation and yielded large crops last year. The farm will be sold low, easy terms, or exchanged for a house and a few acres of land on the banks of the Hudson River. For particulars inquire of OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO., corner of Lake and Clark-sts. jy7 e669-1m

FOR SALE—House and Lot
No. 90 Hinsdale Street.
100 feet on Washington, corner of Margaret street. Apply to J. L. LEE, 22 Clark street.

To Rent.

TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—House No. 4 Knight's Block, Harrison street. 10 rooms, gas and water, and good brick barn. The house is all newly painted, and furniture nearly new. Inquire on the premises. jy9-e715-3t

TO RENT.—Two large, airy and pleasant rooms, furnished if desired. Also—Two small bedrooms, in brick house No. 33 Michigan avenue. jy8-e[illegible]

TO RENT.—I have a Steam Flouring Mill of four run of stones capable of making from

100 to 150 barrels of Flour every 24 hours,

In a good wheat country, and everything convenient for taking in wheat. I want to rent it to a good man who has capital and comes well recommended. The facilities for shipping to Eastern markets are good by Rail or Water, as the mill is situated on a Canal. Every convenience for manufacturing are attached to it. Possession given by August 10th, 1862. Address D. F. COMPARET, Ft. Wayne, Ind. jy8-e695-3t

TO RENT AND FOR SALE, PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

Allowance made for hire if purchased. All kinds of instruments repaired. Tuning promptly attended to. I do not rent to go into the country.

WM. H. PROSSER, 126 Clark street.

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS.

A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, No. 99 Clark street.

"A FORTUNE IN A DAY."—We will now offer the celebrated $15 Sewing Machine (to agents only) for the sum of $3.75. None but energetic men need apply, as we want them thoroughly introduced throughout the West. $200 per month has been made with this machine. Address "Fifteen Dollar Sewing Machine Company," Board of Trade Buildings, Box 3188, Chicago, Ills. jy8-e718-1w

MONTREAL PURE MALT Whisky can be used medicinally, and suitable for the Table and Family use. Wholesale and retail dealers supplied. No. 8 Dearborn street, under the Tremont House. Agent for Illinois.

JOHN A. MAY.

Amusements.

AT BRYAN

The Wonderful East India

HAMBUJ

Assisted by MADAM HAM the Charming Pianist.

Begs leave to announce to the citizens of he will commence a series of

GRAND SOIREES MA

AT BRYAN HALL, on MONDAY EVENING and continue during the week, when he the East India style of Miraculous before attempted by any other Magician tinent, and execute the mysterious ARMS, remaining before his audience ing WITHOUT MACHINERY OF ANY TION, and INVISIBLY transform place to another with such rapidity ble for the closest observer to detect fessor having resided SIX YEARS WITH OF INDIA, will introduce a number of UNKNOWN TO ANY OTHER PERSON IN WORLD.

ADMISSION—50 cents. Children open at 7½, to commence at 8 o'clock. ☞ There will be a grand Matinee Afternoon, July 9th, at 3 o'clock, for the tion of Schools and Families. Admission 25 cents; children, 10 cents. ☞ For particulars see small bills.

McVICKER'S THEA

Madison street, between State and Doors open at 7½ o'clock.

THURSDAY EVENING, July for the fourth time the new 3 act by Laura Keen, and acted at her theatre entitled

The Macarthy or Peep O'

For the proper production of which effected an engagement with

MR. and MRS J. H. ALLEN

Of the New York theatres, who have sole right to this beautiful drama, which before the Chicago audience is a with Six Entire New Scenes, of mantic character, by the talented Whytal. Wonderful and beautiful by D. Pratt. No pains or expense make this drama the great feature the following artists have been engaged its production, who will appear in ly adapted to them:—Mr. John D. Hann, Mr. M. Slevin. This drama dents both exciting and amusing, found the humors of an Irish Fair, after a greased pig, and the grand the Faction Fight, and the exciting of the Ban Cave in the into the extreme height of the stage. For particulars see small bills. ☞ Friday, Benefit of MR. & MRS.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON

A Choice Invoice of

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE

AT AUCTION,

We will sell on TUESDAY, July at our store, 58 Lake street, Second-Hand Furniture, moved venience of sale, consisting in part One large Rosewood Etagere, one Parlor Sett, consisting of one large Easy Chairs, four Medalion Back Rosewood Centre Table, marble kish Easy Chair, one Mahogany one Mahogany twelve foot Extension Mahogany Dining Chairs; also, three Cornices, which cost Brackets, Rich Velvet and Brussels three pair

Rich Satin Damask Curtains

With Bands and Loops to match; variety of other goods, all of which little used, and are in perfect order. niture was all made to order by one of ture Houses in New York.

ALSO—Our usual assortment of sisting of a general variety.

GILBERT & SAMPSON

jy10-e728-3t

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON

Sale of an Importer's Stock

LACE MANTILLAS

—AND—

Ladies' Traveling Sacques

AT AUCTION

We will sell on FRIDAY, July at our store, 58 Lake street, a large of Ladies' Mantillas and Traveling in part of Lace Mantillas, Sacques, Lace Talmas, Cloth and &c. The above sale is worthy Ladies, as it will afford an opportunity goods of the above description, fine. GILBERT

jy8-e697-2t

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON

Master's Sale.

SUPERIOR COURT OF CHICAGO vs. Albert M. Helmer, William ley, John H. Moore, William James County, and Anthony C. Hesing County.

Public notice is hereby given suance of a Decretal Order of Chicago, made and entered of titled cause on the thirteenth day I, Joseph Sampson, Special Master, said Decretal Order, shall on

Thursday, the Tenth Day of July,

At the hour of eleven o'clock in the day, upon the dock of Thomas of the Chicago river, between North Lasalle street, in the City of sale and sell at public auction to cash, the

Boilers, Steam Engines, and Iron Works

Taken from the wreck of the ing of two Iron Cylinders, two Rudder, two Boilers, one set of one lot of Copper Pipe, and one Boxes, now lying on said dock

JOSEPH SAMPSON

Chicago, June 27th, 1862.

je27-e473-td GILBERT & SAMPSON

DRY GOODS AND AT AUCTION—By S. street, corner of Franklin, on NESDAY, July 9th, FRIDAY, A. M., will be sold a general ing, furnishing goods, Yankee horn and straw hats, shaker sale, Oil Cloths and Carpeting.

jy4-e634-1w S. NICKERSON

WM. A. BUTTERS GENERAL AUCTION

Office, No. 44—Salesrooms, Nos. opposite Tremont House, mh25-a863-ly

AUCTION SALES AT SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES Every Tuesday and By GORE, WILLSON & CO. See advertisement in Wholesale

Lost.

LOST.—A pair of BAYS, 10 and 12 years old, feet; the other is a bob-tail. rally rewarded by leaving BRANDT, corner of Jefferson nue (West Side.)

$5.00 REWARD from the subscriber, nue, a medium sized white Cow, red spots on sides, white spot lead. Bad rope on horns when returns said cow to me, on ceive the above reward. jy8-e

LOST—On Thursday, a CHECK drawn by Cleghorn, S. Sturges & Sons for the sum of and Forty-Four Cents ($83.44), been stopped. Any one finding tably rewarded on leaving it Dearborn street, or CLEGHORN jy8 e706-3t

Boarding.

BOARDING.—I have a ant suit of rooms fronting on of Washington, to be vacant in a gentleman and wife. Any call at 94 Lasalle street. jy9 e708-3t

BOARDING—A large room, with board, suitable for wife, or two single gentlemen, street, opposite Dearborn Park. jy8-e682-1w

BOARDING—First class in the new four story brick Lasalle and Monroe, (126 Monroe minutes walk of the Post Office, rooms, suitable for gentlemen desirable rooms for single can be accommodated. This convenient location in the city class home. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A suit of ished front rooms, suitable his wife. Also, a number of single gentlemen, can be East Madison street. A few day commodated.

BOARDING.—Board rooms to be had at House, corner State and Twelfth modations for day boarders.

BOARDING.—A wife and two or three tain rooms and board in a private are no children, in a newly ing, with reference, at No. Edina Place, two-and-a-half Office. A few day boarders

Miscellaneous.

DRS. ANDRE & of the Faculty of Medicine, Formerly Clinical Chief of the Surgeon Major of the Eastern

Medal of Honor of H. M. the French, for the Cholera

All the above documents and bition at the office. Dr. Andre ford, from Boston and the Union, and for several years practice in this city and vicinity. SPECIAL treatment of BLADDER, diseases PECULIAR kinds of Surgical Operations Drs A. & S. give to the public competency to perform all by letter or otherwise are letters requiring an answer stamp. In URGENT CASES particulars of case, and we immediately, with full directions for patients from abroad addressed to DRS. ANDRE & Ill. P. O. Box 4201. Office jy8-e689-3m

THE NEW CONSTITUTION Now lying at the head of Basin, may be chartered day or evening. Address

N. O. SUGAR.—hand Twenty Hhds. New Orleans Just arrived from Memphis at our Store, No. 197 South jy8-e690-6t

ATTENTION the 60th (Scotch) Regiment —All Soldiers absent from are hereby required to report to me at Camp Douglas. By order of Col. CAMERON ment Illinois Volunteers. jy1-e560-1w Lieutenant

CASH ADVANCES AND FLOUR for sale KIMBALL & Are prepared to make consigned to John Wilson shipping privilege of sale arrival of the consignment. ap21-p[illegible]

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1862.

The new call for troops is attrac attention among State officers. order of the adjutant general of establishes a military depot in e torial district, except New York Brooklyn, and provides for an adju termaster and surgeon at each de bounty of $40 is offered to each re on enrollment, a month's pay ($1 mustering in of the company, and fourth of the $100 bounty on the muste of the regiment. This bounty is same in all of the States.

ILLINOIS AND THE NEW CAL

The quota of Illinois in the new call 300,000 troops, is twenty-eight regi and our special dispatch from the S shows the work of enrollment begun. Let the people push on the w and get the regiments into the field as possible.

EMPLOYING THE BLACKS

Our dispatches give us assurance bill will pass empowering the Pres to enrol the negroes in the service of Union. The intensely interesting deb the Senate yesterday, as given elsew in this issue, are a part of the new upon which we have entered.

MR. COLLYER'S SERMON.

It is seldom we can find room to pri sermon, however able, or any siderable part of one; but extracts on the third page from the course of Rev. Robert Collyer, on the Sabbath preceding the Fourth of July, ar appropriate to the times, so full of patri Christian sentiments, which every should read and ponder, that we are our tens of thousands of readers will th us for an opportunity to read them.

THE SELF-DECEIVED.

Senator Henderson gave the con some plain and homely facts yester and the lesson should prove salutary. ostrich in peril hides its head in a bu plunges it in the sand, and deems that is no danger because it sees none. Henderson clearly shows that the ost policy has been too popular in this We have been deceiving ourselves persistently underrating the rebels. Henderson's remarks deserve atten and should work a cure.

THE WAR IN THE PENINSU

The resolution of Senator Chandler passed the Senate and the country is likely to have facts and documents in of the windy efforts of partizanship. was quite time too, for never have de tion and misrepresentation been work with more persistence shamelessness. "Some one has dered," and the wreck of the arm the Potomac is the result, now that it come time to let the people see there was really a disaster and a rep The friends of Gen. McClellan will need to be reminded by Mr. Chand resolution that the necessity as well origin of this official inquiry grew ou assaults upon the administration and Secretary of War unparallelled for venom and daring. We shall have truth now.

THE SITUATION AT VICKSBU

Our map, published elsewhere, will the present position of Vicksburg as gards the course of the Mississippi Ri The lined space also shows the canal wh is being cut across the bend. This c or ditch is to cut through the neck of bend of the river. The bend is fourt miles long; across the neck is but th fourths of a mile. The people of that have long apprehended that high w might cut such a canal, thus isola Vicksburg far away from future Missis navigation. The canal has but to be sta by man to be finished swiftly by river's current. The resistance those h ing the control of the city's affairs are ing to the authorities of the United Sta renders it necessary that Vicksburg sho be thus removed from too close proxim hereafter to the navigation of the Mis sippi. Thus, war not only makes chan in men, but in geographical positi Ports are closed and new ones opened, course of rivers are changed, and wa fronted cities are transformed into inl villages. Such are some of the result this historic period.

MR. BROWNING AGAIN.

It is a cheerful reflection to his fri that everybody knows where to Senator Browning. True, they were one time surprised to find him in United States Senate, but as he cam only a second hand article, it was deem that the interval of his holding the p would be sure to turn up a better m But everybody knows where to Mr. Browning. He never gets length (and by no means the length one of his speeches) away from the ne It is a bait that is always sure to bring out. He can follow the coldest scent, it is always in the service of the ni drivers. He was of old always mou about the precincts of the great pri house of oppression, puttying cracks making a legal Caesar of himself in way of hole-stopping. Invaluable Browning when slavery was lo because dominant;—thrice pricel Mr. B. when Slavery is in sharp grappel with the government, mark the dexterous agility with which old attorney strives to slip in leaves from his law books, to break the bl that are falling on Slavery's carcase. Browning introduced a thicker wad th usual yesterday and bored the Sen severely, and they did not scru to tell him so, which he rese ed. Mr. Browning made a ra assertion too. He evidently has i mortality in his eye, and has fixed up his beau ideal. It is the celebrated "L Man," a *role* for which Mr. Browning evidently getting himself up. If a pr clamation of Emancipation be necess and if Mr. Browning saw it would end war he "would vote no" if he was only Senator on that side of the questi Excellent Mr. Browning, it is the cheap kind of notoriety, that won by lagging hind. Remember Lot's wife, Mr. Brow ing.

THE LAW OF PRIZES.

Important Decision in Massachuset

[From the Boston Advertiser, July 8.]

In the case of "The schooner Julia cargo," reported in our court calendar morning, a point of considerable public int est is decided. The law of prizes requi captors to send in the master of the captu vessel if possible. But by some mistake oversight of flag officers or of the navy d partment itself, our navy officers have been directed to send in "two of the captu crew." When the "Julia" was taken, commanding officer of the Cambridge, plied with these instructions by sending two of the crew, but did not send the mast No claimants appeared. The Julia and cargo appeared, on the face of her papers, be neutral property—although there was evidence tending to show a secret tran just before sailing, and a suspicion exist (but there was no proof) that she was sold the rebels.

Judge Sprague held that, in view of omission of the government and the capt to furnish the master's testimony, he m grant the delay of a year and a day for cla ants to appear before ordering a conde tion.

It would be well for all concerned to ta notice of a decision so equitable and and considerate of neutral rights.

The year and a day for the Julia expires October. We learn that the navy departm has issued orders calculated to prevent recurrence of a mistake which might depri the government of important resources time when they are very much needed.

Later from Europe.

ST. JOHNS, July 10.—The steamer City New York from Liverpool 2d, Queenstown was boarded off Cape Race on Thurs morning. The City of Washington arrived Queenstown on the 2d. Flour and wh quiet and firm, but unchanged. Corn d and 3@6d lower. Provisions dull and nal. Consols 91¾@91⅞; Illinois Cent shares 48½ discount; Eries 29½. Politi news unimportant.